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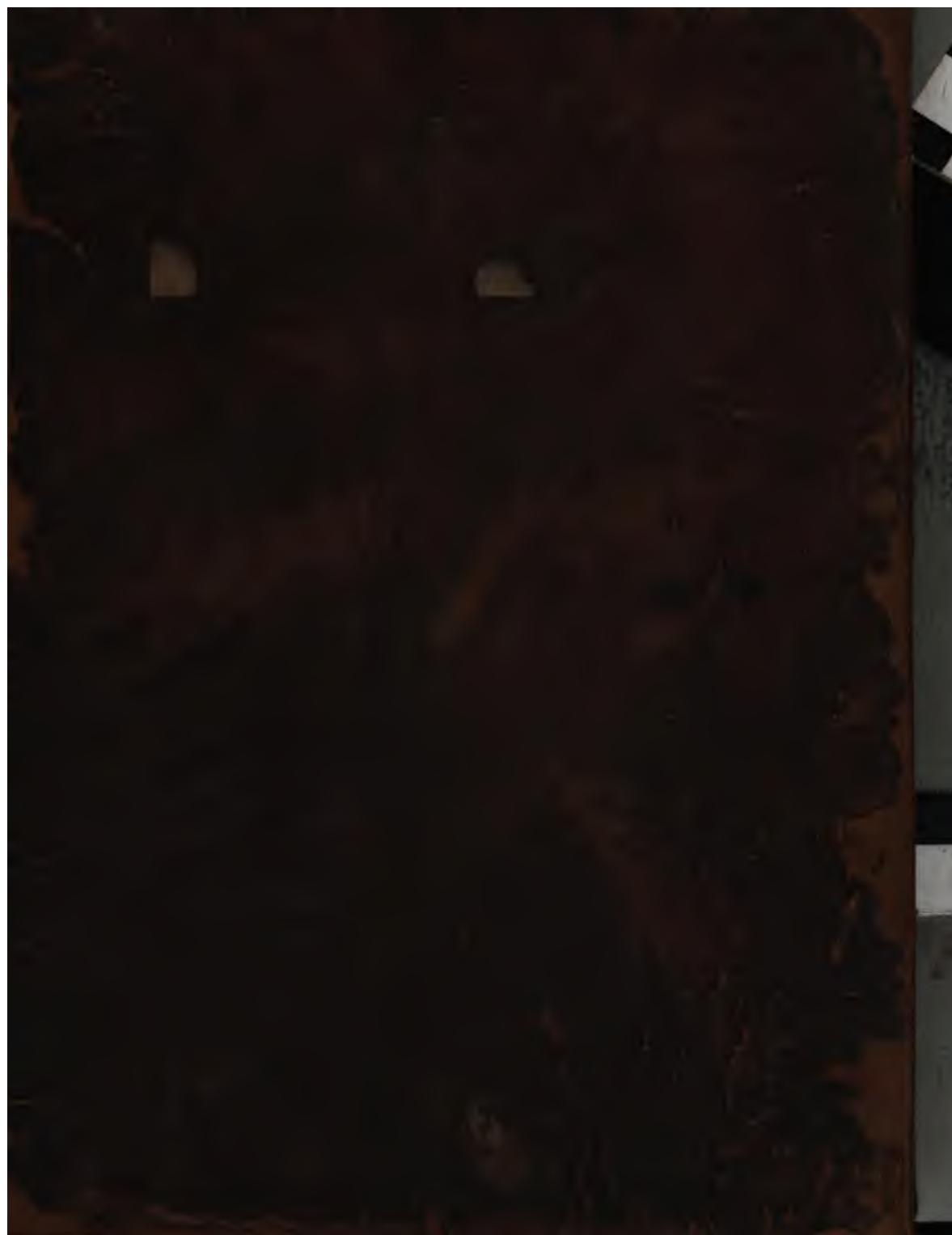
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George Cumberland
Paris 6/3



J. H. Col.

PRACTICAL
PHONOGRAPHY:

OR,

THE NEW ART

OF

Rightly Speling and Writing WORDS
By the Sound thereof.

AND OF

Rightly Sounding and Reading WORDS
By the Sight thereof.

APPLIED TO

The English Tongue.

Design'd more especially for the *Use and Ease*, of the
DUKE of GLOCESTER.

But that we are lamentably disappointed of our *Joy and Hopes* in him.

By *J. JONES*, M. D.

You may read the Preface, where you have an Account of what the Book performs; which ('tis hoped) will not only answer Men's Wishes, but exceed their Imaginations; that there could be such mighty Helps contrived for Reading, Spelling, and Writing English, rightly and neatly; with so much Ease.

302. f. 16.

LONDON: Printed for Richard Smith, at the Angel and Bible
without Temple-Bar. MDCCI.

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THE
P R E F A C E:
B E I N G

A Short Account of the Performances,
that may be expected upon a due Use
of this Book.

I Need not inform the World of its miserable Ignorance, and Want of good Instruction in this Case; the constant Complaints of People plainly shew, that they are sensible of both, it being justly grown a common Cry: That it is great Pity, that some good Man, did not write more to the Purpose for their Instruction therein, than what is extant; which is of little or no Effect.

The Consideration of which, was my general Motive to condescend to the Undertaking; which tho' mean, and despicable as to its Subject (in common Estimation) yet is not so in its End (which truly denominates all Actions to be great or little) in that the Design is to assist Millions with the utmost Ease and Speed to attain a neat, and necessary Accomplishment; which they had no Means of acquiring before, without almost an intolerable Labour and Toil; and such vast Expence of
A 2 Time,

The Preface.

Time, as few could be at, by Reason of their respective Callings and Employs, to procure the Necessaries of Life.

Now, if I save Millions much Trouble, and Time, that may be otherwise beneficially bestow'd; it must be a very considerable Advantage to the Nation, as well as Ease to the Learner; which I perceiving, thought it not only worthy my Undertaking, but my utmost Care, Diligence, and Contrivance, to make it answer those great Ends. What is the Labour and Time of one for some Months, to be compared with that of innumerable Persons for a much longer Time? For I cannot think, but that every single Person, must have spent much more Time in learning to spell without this Help, than I have done in framing it: Therefore I am more pleased than ashamed, that I have undergone so beneficial a Drudgery, how mean soever others may think it, who are led by Vanity and Pride, more than their Neighbours Advantages; which in our Case, are more particularly these that follow. viz.

(I.) The Book will shew any Beginner (who must without Instruction sound Words according to the visible Letters, and therefore very often falsely) to sound all Words rightly, neatly, and fashionably (how different soever they are, by view of the Letters, from the right Sound) at first sight, without a Teacher; which saves all the Trouble, and Loss of Time, that People were formerly at for that Purpose; before Beginners could rightly sound Thousands of Words, whose very Letters always inform'd them, that they should be sounded otherwise. For Instance,

The visible Letters of	Aaron	positively inform the Beginners, that they are to be sounded, &c.	A-a-ron	which are far from being their right fashionable Sounds.
	bought		boug.	
	Mayor		May-or	
	Dictionary		Dic-ti-o-nary	
	paies		pai-es	
	Worcester		Wor-cester	

Te.

The Preface.

Yet shall the Beginner (conditioned he learns to read in the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue of this Book) readily at first Sight (as is shewn in Chap. III.) read, and sound them rightly. viz.

<i>He shall at the first Sight say</i>	{ <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: left;"> <p>Aron baut Mair Dixnary pais Wooster</p> </div>	<i>Which are the customary and fashionable Sounds; according to which they are to be sounded: So it will help them readily to sound all other Words, as they should be sounded.</i>
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Which, besides the Vastness of the Convenience to save Time, and Toil, will from the Beginning prevent all ill Habits of sounding amiss, that create an insufferable Trouble to remedy them afterward.

(II.) It will (*without a Teacher*) instruct any Person that can read, and write rightly, to spell and write most Words in any Language that he can speak, and uses to read, in a few Hours (*if not Minutes*) by a general Rule contain'd in two or three Lines, and the Use of a Spelling Alphabet, which may be carried in one's Pocket, written on one side of the 12th Part of an ordinary Sheet of Paper; till he has it (*or eight memorial Verses that comprehend it*) readily by Heart, which may be also in few Hours.

(III.) It will (*without a Teacher*) by that Rule and Alphabet, and a few other Rules and Directions added thereto, enable any *English* Man or Woman, that can read and write, to spell so many Words in the *English* Tongue in few Days (*carefully spent to that End*) as to write tolerably well.

(IV.) It

The Preface.

(IV.) It will (*without a Teacher*) in as few Weeks as were Years usually spent to learn to spell *English*, and write it properly, perfect the Learner who can read and write, in the Art of spelling *English*, by the Help of *more particular Rules*, that comprehend all the Words in that Language, which are otherwise written than sounded; and thereby fit the Person for any writing Employment.

(V.) A Child, or any other Person, who cannot read or write, may by the Help of this Book, if he learns to read therein, writes Copies and Portions out of it, &c. (*as shall be directed*) learn perfectly to spell and write, all Words rightly, before, or at least as soon, as he can learn to read and write; (*which is as soon as need be*) and so render himself a compleat Clerk.

(VI.) Any Nation may (*because I shew which are the easie, and sweet simple Sounds in Speech*) sweeten their Language thereby, or one may easily invent an universal Language, that may excell all other in Easiness and Sweetness; which I would do (*by God's Help*) if I knew, that People could be induced to use it.

Note, That the necessary Directions to perform all the Premises and Promises, will be given in Chap. II, III. &c. which you may look into for your Satisfaction.

I

THE
NEW ART
OF
Spelling WORDS by the Sound thereof;
AND OF
Sounding them by the Sight thereof:
APPLIED TO
The English Tongue.

C H A P. I.

Shews the Meaning of the Terms of Art that are necessary to be known, &c.

ENGLISH SPEECH is the Art of signifying the Mind by human Voice, as it is commonly used in England, (particularly in London, the Universities, or at Court.)
It consists of Simple, and Compound Sounds.

A SIMPLE SOUND (in general) is one uniform undivided Sound, having but one Beginning, and one Ending, without any difference of

B

Parts

The New Art of Spelling

Parts, being, (as Men use to say) all of a Piece; as a *single knock* of a Hammer upon an *Anvil*; a *single touch* of a *musical String*; or the Sound of *a, e, o, &c.*

A *SIMPLE SOUND* in *SPEECH* is such a Sound as I have described, made by one single Configuration, or Position of Parts, that are Instruments of humane Voice, as the Sound of *a, b, d, e, &c.*

A *COMPOUND SOUND* is such as consists of two, or more of those Simple Sounds.

All the Simple Sounds in English Speech are 28, and no more, or less: (see the Proof in the Speculative Part, Chap. V.) Those 28 Sounds are these, viz.

The Sound of

1. *a* in *all*——(or *au* in *Paul*; or *aw* in *awl*.)
2. *a* in *an, as, at, &c.*
3. *b* in *bib, bob, &c.*
4. *d* in *did, Dod, &c.*
5. *e* in *ell, the, &c.*
6. *ee* in *see*——(or *i* in *it*; or *y* in *Lydia*.)
7. *f* in *if, of, fy, &c.*
8. *g* in *gag, gog, &c.*
9. *g* in *edge*——considered without the Sound of *d*.
10. *h* in *bat, hit, &c.*
11. *h* in *bit, bit, &c.*
12. *k* in *kick*——(or *c* in *cat*; *ch* in *Cham*; *q* in *liquor*.)
13. *l* in *loll, lull, &c.*
14. *m* in *mamma, &c.*
15. *n* in *Nan, Nun, &c.*
16. *ng* in *singing, &c.*
17. *o* in *no, so, &c.*
18. *oo* in *too*——(or *u* in *guilt*; *w* in *swill*.)
19. *p* in *pap, pop, &c.*
20. *r* in *rarer, &c.*
21. *s* in *Seas, so, &c.*
22. *sh* in *ash, she, &c.*
23. *t* in *tis, teat, &c.*
24. *th* in *the, thy, &c.*
25. *th* in *bath, bath, &c.*
26. *u* in *bit, cut, &c.*

and Sounding Words.

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27: *v* in *rove*, *save*, &c.

28: *x* in *xeal*, *gaxe*, &c.

The *Sounds* of all these 28 fall under the *Definition of Simple Sounds*, as any man may easily observe.

<i>Note</i> , that the Sound of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \text{ in } age \\ i \text{ in } joy \\ i \text{ in } die \\ u \text{ in } due \\ x \text{ in } ax \end{array} \right\}$	Are Com- pound Sounds, and	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} au \text{ in } Saul \\ aw \text{ in } awl \\ cb \text{ for } k \\ ee \text{ in } see \\ ng \text{ in } sing \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} oo \text{ in } too \\ ph \text{ for } f \\ sh \text{ in } ash \\ th \text{ in } the \\ th \text{ in } bath \end{array} \right\}$	Simple Sounds.
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Simple Sounds are *Vowels*, or *Consonants*.

A *VOWEL* is that which has a perfect Sound of, and by it self; as these eight, *a* (in *all*) *a* (in *an*) *e*, *ee* (in *see*) *y* (in *bit*) *o*, *oo* (in *too*) *u* (in *but*.)

DIPHTHONGS are two *Vowels* sounded together in one *Syllable*; for such as do not sound together in the same *Syllable*, do not deserve that Name, especially in our Case, who go by *Sounds*.

Note: That *i* or *u* are always the last of the two *Vowels* in *Diphtongs*, except it be when *y* or *w* supply the place of *i* or *u*.

A *CONSONANT* is a Letter that cannot be easily sounded without the Sound of a *Vowel*, and therefore are always sounded with some *Vowel*, and for that Reason call'd *Consonants*, which signifies (*sounding with*) and are the other 20 Letters that are not *Vowels*.

A *LONG SOUND* is that which passing off slowly, takes more time in sounding it, as *a* in *bate*, *bating*, &c.

Note: That a *Syllable* is always esteem'd long, when the *Vowel* sounds without the following *Consonant*, as *a* in *ba ting*: Therefore all *Vowels* in the end of Words, as *e* in *the*, *o* in *so*, &c. are accounted long, because there is no *Consonant* after them to be sounded therewith.

Note: That the Sound of two *Vowels*, or *Diphtongs*, as *ai*, *oi*, *eu*, &c. is always long.

A *SHORT SOUND* is that which passing off nimbly, takes up less time, as *e* in *let*, or *let-ter*, &c.

Note: That the *Syllable* is always short when the following *Consonant* in the middle of Words, is sounded nimbly with the foregoing *Vowel*, as *e* in *Let-ter*, *Pep-per*, &c.

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Note, That the *Length* of a *Sound* doth not make a *Compound Sound*, if it be continued; otherwise the least *Discontinuance* makes it *two*, and consequently a *Compound Sound*, though both are the very same in kind, as the *Sound* of *l* and *l*, or *ll*.

A *SYLLABLE* is a continued uninterrupted *Sound* in *Speech*, made at one single *Motion* of the *Breath*, without any *stop*, *pause*, or *delay*, as the *Sound* of any single *Vowel*, as of *a*, *e*, *o*, &c. or the *Sound* of *ra*, *tra*, *stra*, *frai*, *strain*, *straints*, found altogether in a continued manner; but if you should first say *frai*, and *ins* afterward, making the least *stay* or *pause* between; it becomes two *Syllables*. Thus *re-straints* has two *Syllables*, because a little, though the least *pause* or *stay* imaginable is made at *re*, or *re* founded by it self, and afterward *straints* become two *Syllables*. By the same reason you have three *Syllables* in *re-strain-ing*; four in *re-strain-ed-ly*; five in *a-bo-mi-na-ble*; six in *a-bo-mi-na-ti-on*; seven in *ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on*, &c. because every one of those *Parts*, viz. *ex*, *com*, *mu*, *ni*, *ca*, *ti*, and *on*, are founded distinctly by themselves, though the *pause* made between is very short.

Syllables are { *Simple*, as *a*, *e*, *ee*, *i*, *o*, *oo*, *u*, which are *Simple Sounds*.
 either { or
 { *Compound*, as *ra*, *stra*, &c. which are *Compound Sounds*.

A *WORD* is a *Part* of *Speech* that signifies something, as *Boy*, *Man*, *good*, *bad*, &c.

Words are { *Simple*, as *I*, *o*, in *O Man! I see*, &c.
 either { or
 { *Compound*, as *no*, *note*, *notable*, &c.

Words (as far { *Nouns*,
 as concerns { or
 us) are either { *Verbs*, as *Boy*, *Man*, &c. or

NOUNS are the *Names* of things of their *Quantity* or *Quality*, as *great Man*, *good Man*, &c.

A *NOUN SUBSTANTIVE* is the *Name* of the *Substance* or *Thing* it self, without mentioning what kind of *Thing* it is, as *Boy*, *Man*, *Vertue*, &c.

A NOUN

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A NOUN ADJECTIVE shows what kind of Thing it is; as good, bad, great, little, &c. And always answers to the Question, what kind of Thing is he? her? or it? as blew, heavy, long, &c. by which you may always know it.

A Noun Substantive, or the Name of a Thing, is either Common or Proper.

A COMMON NAME is that which belongs to all Things, as Thing, Being, &c. or to all of one kind; as the Name of Man belongs to all Men; Tree to all Trees; Stone to all Stones, &c.

A PROPER NAME is that which particularly belongs to one single Person or Thing, as John belongs to a particular Man, and not to all Men; Oxford to one City, not to all Cities; as the Word City does, which is the common Name to all Cities.

A VERB is a word that signifies what is done to, or by any Person, or Thing, as John loves, or is loved: Therefore loves and loved are Verbs; it is call'd a *Verb Active* when a Person or Thing does somewhat; as I love, he weeps, &c. *Passive* when somewhat is done to a Person, or Thing by another, as I am loved, he is beaten, &c.

A SENTENCE expresses a perfect Sense or Meaning: By affirming or denying, bidding, asking or wishing; as I do love, he does not love, I command you to love, I desire you to love; will Thomas love Jane? &c.

THE SINGULAR NUMBER signifies only one, and no more, as a Man, a Cow, &c.

THE PLURAL NUMBER signifies more than one, as Men, Cows, Stones, &c.

C H A P. II.

General Rules of Spelling English, (applicable to all Languages.)

HAVING manifestly proved in my *first*, or *speculative Tract* of *Phonography*,

- I. *That all Words were originally written as sounded.*
- II. *That all Words that have since altered their Sounds, (which causes the difficulty of Spelling rightly) did it (for Ease and Pleasure's sake)*

From the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{harder} \\ \text{harsher} \\ \text{longer} \end{array} \right\}$ to the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{easier} \\ \text{pleasanter} \\ \text{shorter} \end{array} \right\}$ Sounds, which therefore became the *usual* Sounds: It follows,

That all Words which can be sounded several ways, must be written according to the hardest, sharpest, longest, and most unusual Sound.

Which is an *universal Rule*, without any exception (that I can find) in the *English Tongue*; if you consider *Easiness*, which is the leading Cause of the change of the Sounds of Words, as the main Thing that causes the *Alteration*.

1. *The longest Sound is that which expresses most Simple Sounds, or sounds the same number after the longest manner.* Thus if you say *agen* and *again*, it must be written *again*, because this sounds more Letters; the like is to be said of *faver* and *favour*, *Potecary* and *Apothecary*, *Squire* and *Esquire*; which, (with *Thoulands* more) are written the *longest way*: So because *Image*, *Credit*, *Justice*, are, or may be sounded *long* or *short*, you must write them *I-mage*, not *Im-mage*, *Cre-dit*, not *Cred-dit*, *Just-ice*, not *Jus-tu*, &c. after the long Sound thereof, because it is the desire of Speed in speaking, that has caused Men to sound Words *short* which are really *long*.

But it may be said, that more Letters are sounded in *Immage* than *I-mage*, &c. therefore it should, according to the *Rule*, be written *Im-mage*.

and Sounding Words.

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It were enough to say that Im-age is more nimbly founded, but 'tis not only so founded, but also no more *Letters* are founded in one *case* than the other; for you close your *Lips* to found *m* but once in both *Cases*, and the *Sound* is that of *Im-age*, not *Im-mage*, as you may easily observe; it is only the *Prejudice* of *double Letters* being written where the first *Consonant* sounds *short* with the *foregoing Vowel*, that imposes upon your *Fancy*; whereas if *mm* were actually both founded, you would find it very troublesome instead of being *easier*, which I would have the *Reader* try for his *Satisfaction*; I put those *Instances* on purpose to clear the *Truth*, and *Universality* of the *Rule*.

Furthermore, if the *Word* be founded *short*, and cannot be founded *long* in it self; yet if it may be founded *long* in *another Word* of like *Sound* and *Signification*; as, *Vi* in *Vicar* founded *long* in *Vi-carious*, or *i* in *image* founded *long* in *imaginable*, &c., the *Word* must be written according to the *long way*; that is, with one *Consonant*; for it is only the *constant use* of founding the *Words short*, that has made it unpracticable to found them otherwise, though they should really be founded *long*.

2. The more unusual Sound is known to all by common Practice.

So none can fail to know which is the *longest*, and *most unusual Sound*; and that is highly sufficient almost in all *Cases*, because the *Length*, and *unusualness* of the *Sound*, causes it to be the *harder Sound*, which is the third *Observable* in the *Universal Rule*.

However, to make the *Use* of the said *Rule* compleat, because it may happen, that some *Words*, (though not many) may *sound divers ways*, and yet express the same *number of Letters*, and that in the same *manner*, either *long* or *short*, and both *sounds alike usual*; as in *anger* and *angŕr*, *Finger* and *Fingŕr*, &c. it will be useful to know which in such a *Case* is the *easier* and *pleasanter Simple Sound*, and to which *harder* and *harsher Sounds* they are so like, as that they are apt to exchange *Sounds* therewith; which being done, the *Rule* will be absolutely compleat in its *Use*.

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The easier and pleasanter Sounds spoken.		The harder and harsher Sounds written.		A Spelling ALPHABET.	
a		e, o	—	as in Clerk, Wagon	a
b		p	—	as in Cupid, Deputy	b
d		t, tb	—	as in Hatton, Murther	d
e		i, o, u	—	as in Girl, Fagot, injure	e
ee		e, i, o	—	as in be, Shire, Women	ee
g		c, cb	—	as in Chyster, Norwich	g, ge
m	somewhat like to	n	—	as in Banbury	m
ng		n	—	as in Ink, sink	ng
oo		o, u	—	as in to, Bull	oo
sh		cb, f	—	as in Bench, Issue	sh
t		tb	—	as in Thomas	t
v		f, pb	—	as in Face, Nephew	v
u		a, e, i, o	—	as in Evan, even, Sir, Son	u
z		f	—	as in Ease, cause	z

which are
Sounded
as

Which for Memory's sake are reduced to these Verses.

A is much easier than *E* or *O*:
B than *P*: *D* than *T*: or *tb* in *tb*:
E than *I*, *O*, *U*: *EE* than *E*, *I*, *O*:
G than *C* (for *K*) or *Cb* in *Cbeu*:
M, *ng* than *N*: *Oo* than *O* or *u*:
Sb than *Cb* or *S*: *T* in *Toe*
 Than *Tb*: short *U* than *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*:
V than *F* or *Pb*: *Z* than *S* in *fo*.

Which shou'd be got readily by Heart for the aforefaid Use.

The

and Sounding Words.

9

The following Words comprehend all the *Letters*, that have the *easier Sounds* (contain'd in the first *Column* of the *Spelling Alphabet*) which are all the *deceitful simple Sounds*, in comparison of other *simple Sounds*.

Mad Bat Gk'vce — shooting a *Bee* — *amazed me*.

As for *Compound Sounds*.

Simple ——— }		[<i>Compounds</i> ——— }
<i>Compounds of 2</i>	} <i>Sounds</i> are easier than —	[<i>Compounds of 3</i>
<i>Compounds of 3</i>		[<i>Compounds of 4</i>
<i>Compounds of 4</i>		[<i>Compounds of 5</i>
<i>Compounds of 5</i>		[<i>Compounds of 6</i>
&c.		&c.
<i>Compounds of }</i>		[<i>Compounds of }</i>
<i>easy</i>		[<i>hard Sounds.</i> }

Hence it is that you generally find more *Letters* in the *second Column* of the *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*, according to which you are to write ; than in the *first*, according to which *Words* are founded ; and if you happen to find the contrary (which is seldom to be met with) it is because in those *Cases* it is *easier* to found more than fewer *Letters*, which may accidentally happen.

Thus it is much easier to found	} <i>Than</i> {	[<i>bl</i>	<i>in abl</i>	} Because it is much easier to found those <i>Consonants</i> with # which is the easiest of <i>Vowels</i> ; than without any <i>Vowel</i> .
		[<i>gm</i>	<i>in syntagm</i>	
		[<i>gn</i>	<i>in benign</i>	
		[<i>ln</i>	<i>in stolen</i>	
		[<i>rm</i>	<i>in alarm</i>	
		[<i>rn</i>	<i>in worn</i>	
		[<i>sm</i>	<i>in chasm</i>	
		[&c.	&c.	

So it is ea- sier to found	} <i>Than</i> {	[<i>air</i>	<i>in fair</i>	} Because it is easier to found <i>e</i> before than a diphthong, or long <i>vow-</i> <i>ure</i> in <i>sure</i> et, as <i>ai, i, ou, u,</i> are.
		[<i>ier</i>	<i>in fire</i>	
		[<i>our</i>	<i>in hour</i>	
		[<i>uer</i>		
		[&c.		

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So also is it *easier* to found *oul*, than *ol*, which is the Cause that

We say $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bould} \\ \text{bowlt} \\ \text{could} \\ \text{coult} \end{array} \right\}$ For $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bold} \\ \text{bolt} \\ \text{cold} \\ \text{colt} \end{array} \right\}$ Which sometimes occasion
(tho' very seldom) that the
Sound of more Letters, is ea-
sier than that of fewer.

These are all the Cases, wherein founding *more Letters* is *easier* than founding fewer; all which is proved in the *speculative Part*. Nothing remains, but that you also heed the *double Characters* that have *simple Sounds*, never reckon them but as one Letter; then the *general Rule* is cleared of all *seeming Exceptions*, for it has no *real one* (that I know of) unless it be, that by some particular abusive Soundings, more Letters are founded than written; as in *bouge* for *buge*, *wanjt* for *once*, &c. which are not to be minded.

The Use of the Spelling Alphabet.

The *first Use* of it is when a Word is founded several *Waies* equal in *Length*, *Shortness*, and *Usualness* of the Sound, as *Finger*, and *Fingur*, that you do not know after which Sound to write it, for want of knowing which is the *easier Sound*, that of *e* or short *u*: Which the *Spelling Alphabet* readily informs you of, by seeing which of them is in the *Column of easy Sounds spoken*, and which over against it in the *Column of hard Sounds written*; and you'll find, that it is *u* in the *Column of easy*, and *e* over against it in the *Column of hard Sounds*; therefore it must be written *Finger* according to the *hard Sound* (or *universal Rule*;) So if a Word sounds *gambol*, and *gambul*, you'll find *u* in the *Column of easy Sounds*, and *o* over against it in the *Column of hard Sounds*; therefore it must be written *gambol* according to the *hard Sound*, as all other Words must.

And if such a Word has more Sounds than two, as *Doctor*, *Doctur*, *Doctör*, &c. find which is the *hardest Sound* of all, and write it accordingly; for you'll find by the *Direction* given, that *e* is harder than *u*, and *o* harder than *e*, therefore it must be written according to the hardest of the three Sounds, that is *Doctör*, not *Doctur*, or *Doctör*: Or (by a readier Way) you find *e* and *u* in the *Column of easy Sounds*, but not *o* which is only in the *Column of hard Sounds*, which tells you to write: *Doctör*, which has the harder Sound of *o*, so *injüre* is also founded *injer*, and *injst*; and the *Spelling Alphabet* directs you to write *injüre* according:

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to *ū* long, which Length is sufficient of it self to direct you to write *injūre*; because the *universal Rule* tells you to write *Words* according to the longest Sound.

The second Use of the *Spelling Table*, or *Alphabet*, is, when you cannot find whether a *Word* has two or more Sounds, to call it to your *Mind*, thus :

When you have a *Word*, that you cannot remember but one Sound of, and are in Doubt how to write it; for Instance, suppose the Sound you have is *Measer* (for so *Measure* is commonly sounded) see for *e* in the Column of *easy Sounds*, and sound the *Word* according to the Sound of the Letters over against it in the Column of *hard Sounds*, which in our Case over against *e* are *i*, *o*, and long *ū*, and you'll find it accept the Sound of *injūre*, or long *ū*, therefore write it accordingly; and if it accepts of more than one of the Sounds, be sure to write it according to the hardest of all, (as was directed.)

But if you find, that the single Sound of a *Word* is not to be found but in the Column of *hard Sounds*, or if found in the Column of *easy Sounds*, and accepts of none of the Sound in the Column of *hard Sounds*, then write it according to that single Sound that you have, unless it will admit of a compound Sound, which you may see in the *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*, in case you cannot call it to *Mind*. Thus if you have the Sound of *Actor*, *Doctor*, &c. you'll find the *o* only in the Column of *hard Sounds*, therefore they must be written *Doctor* and *Actor*. So if you have the Sound of *infer*, *interr*, &c. you'll find *e* in the Column of *easy Sounds*, and over against it in the other Column, *i*, *o*, *ū*; but those *Words* not accepting of any of those Sounds, (for you cannot say *infir*, *infor*, or *infure*; nor *intir*, *intor*, or *inture*) you must (as was said) writethem *infer*, and *interr*; because they will accept of no other.

In Case you have two Sounds of *Words*, and both to be found among the *easy Sounds*, you'll easily find which is the hardest of the two, by finding one of them among the *hard Sounds* over against the other. Thus *Anger* is sounded *anger*, and *angūr*, and both *e* and *ū* are in the Column of *easy Sounds*, but finding *e* among the *hard Sounds* over against *u* among the *easy*, it must be written *Finger* according to the harder Sound of the two.

I. Note, That you may have the *Spelling, Alphabet*, or *Table* alwaies ready upon a bit of Paper in your *Pocket* till you have got the *memorial Verses*, that contain it ready by *Heart*; in which Paper you may at first

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write the *universal Rule*, the *Truth*, and great *Use* of which you'll find upon a *little Practice*, which will make it very easy, and ready for you in a *short Time*.

II. *Note*. That readily to call the *harder*, and more *unusual* Sounds of *Words* to *Mind*, according to which you are to write them, often read over the *Examples of Rules* in the *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*, in your usual, audible manner of reading, according to the *Sound* of the printed *Letters*, and not as usually *sounded*; which will cause the *Sounds of Words*, as *printed*, or *to be written*, easily to recur to your *Mind*, when there is Occasion: For I have in the *first Part* of this *Work* proved that to be the true, and only *Cause*, why the *learned Languages*, as *Latine*, &c. are alwaies written as *sounded*, because in learning them we *sound* them as *written*, or according to the *visible Letters*, because we learn them by *Book*, and not by common *Discourse*, (which gradually alters their *Sound*) as *National Languages* are learnt. It follows, that if any *Child*, &c. did learn *English*, or any other *Language*, as we do *Latine*, &c. by reading, and *sounding* all *Letters* according to the *printed Words*, he must spell all rightly, because he always *sounds* them as *written*. This deserves more *Consideration*.

III. *Note*. That to call to *Mind* how *Words* are *printed* (or *written*,) it will be (next to *actual seeing* them in the *Book*) a ready *Way* to shut your *Eyes*, and firmly imagine, that you distinctly see the *Word* in all its *Parts* in some *printed Book*, that you familiarly *use*, particularly in the upper line of the same to avoid *Confusion*, and *Distraction*, taking exact Notice of all its *Letters* during that imaginary *View*, which (as I have experienced in *several Persons*) will help you rightly to spell most *Words*, that you are well acquainted with the *Sight* of by often reading them, even to the *Amazement* of the *Standers by*, that otherwise knew your *Inability* of *Spelling*; but let me warn you to depend wholly upon the *imaginary Sight*, and not upon the prejudiced *sounding* of the *Word*, that you commonly *use*, which you must utterly forsake.

Now if you join the often *reading* of the *Examples* of the *Rules* as printed, to this *imaginary Sight* of the *Words*, it will strangely enable you to *spell*, especially if after often *so reading* them you imagine, that you see the *Word* among it's like in the *Examples*, which will (very probably) call the *Rule* also to your *Mind*.

IV. *Note*.

IV. *Note.* That when you are (notwithstanding all that is directed) in *Doubt* of spelling a *Word* rightly, the last *Shift* will be to change the *Word*, or *Expression*, so as to preserve the *Sense* or *Meaning*; as *suppose*, that you cannot, or are in *Doubt* of spelling the *Word Affection*, write *Kindness*, *Love*, *Favour*, &c. instead thereof; so if you are in *Doubt* of spelling the *Word brought*, say, *I did bring*, *I carryed with me*, or the like, instead of *I brought*; so for *I besought*, you may write, *I did beseech*, *I did request*, *I did desire*; *I did pray*, *I did importune*, &c. This, tho' useful, is more a *Shift* than a *Rule*, which is much more eligible.

It is even above all *Imagination* how the *general Rules*, and *Helps* directed, will advantage you upon a little *Practice* and *Familiarity* therewith, without any more *Help*; however, to compleat this *Matter*, I will add such *particular Rules* as are necessary to perfect you in the *neat* and *useful Accomplishments* of *spelling English*; which is my main *Design* at present, in Order to give the *World* a *Proof* of this *New Art*; and a *Model* or *Precedent* how to apply it to other *Languages*.

C H A P III.

Of the Uses and Advantages of the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

LEST there should be any *Failure* in the *Spelling* of the *English Tongue*, in a perfect manner by the *general Rules*. Either (1) Because some Men (especially such as read but little) may not be able (notwithstanding all the plain *Directions* I have given) to recall, or find out the several *Sounds* of *Words*. Or (2) because those *Directions* may not be of so compleat an *Use* to the stupid: Or (3) because some may be so silly, and humourfomg that they will not apply themselves to new *Methods*, how useful soever they be. Or (4) because some *Words* are never sounded according to the *Letters*, and others cannot, as two *Letters* of the same *Kind* in the *End* of a *Word*, or an *b* before, after, or between *Consonants*, as *buff*, *bull*, *ought*, *thought*, &c. I did judge it necessary to contrive *particular Rules*, that might comprehend all, that are differently sounded and written in the *English Tongue*: The *Frame*, *Advantages*, and *Uses* of which *Contrivance* are as followeth.

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The *Form* of it is an *Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue*; as *Alphabetical* it supplieth the *Place* of a *Dictionary*, and is as an *Alphabetical Dialogue*, makes the whole to be much more *easily*, and *readily* learnt, as you'll better apprehend by and by.

To be *Alphabetical* is to be in the *Order* that the *English Letters* are set in; as first *a*, then *b*, then *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, &c.

A *Dialogue* is a Discourse held by *Questions*, and *Answers*.

The *Frame* thereof consists of *three Columns*; *Questions*, and *Answers*, &c.

A *Column* is a *Space* between two black *Lines*, that runs up and down the *long Way* of a *Leaf*.

The *first Column* next your *left Hand* contains all the *Letters*, that signify the *Sounds* of *Words* as *spoken*, and that in an exact *Alphabetical Order*.

The *second Column* contains the *Letters*, that those *Sounds* must be written in, and that directly over against the *Letter* or *Letters* that signify the *Sounds* of *Words*, &c. in speaking them in the *first Column*. *Note*, that those also in the *second Column* do alwaies run *Alphabetically* as far as the *same Sound* continues.

The *third Column* (which is the main *Body* of the *Book*) contains the *Rules* and *Cases* when such a *Sound* is so written, with the *Examples* under them, in an exact *Alphabetical Order*; and all *Words* that are to begin with *great Letters* have *great Letters*, and all other, *small Letters*, among the *Examples*,

The *Use* of it thus far is to serve as a *Dictionary*, to find out how any *Sound* is written. For it is but looking into the *first Column* on your *left Hand* for the *Sound* you doubt of how it is written, and over against it in the *second Column* you have the *Letters*, that you are to write for that *Sound*, and in the *third great Column* the *Case* when it is to be so written; and the *Examples* being in an *Alphabetical Order*, you'll readily find the *Word* you doubt of written at large, where there is any *Cause* to enumerate the *Examples*.

Thus if you doubt how *Aron*, or the *Sound* of *A* in *Aron* is to be written, turn to *a* in the *first Column*, and over against it you'll find *aa*, and among the *Examples* you'll find *Aaron* written with *Aa* in it's place according to the *Alphabetical Order* of the *Examples*, and with a *great A*, because it is a *proper Name*, for *proper Names* are so written. So that you find it, as it is to be written in all *Respects*.

Note, That it has several great *Advantages* over all *Dictionaries*.

(1) Be-

and Sounding Words.

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(1.) Because *Dictionaries* having the *Word* only as it is written, or printed, and not as it is sounded; it is very often impossible to find out *Words* in the *Dictionary* by their *Sound*, which differs from the printed *Letters*. For Instance it is impossible for one

To find	{ <i>dellium</i> <i>larum</i> <i>lembick</i> <i>prentice</i> <i>potecary</i> <i>paragus</i> <i>squire</i> , &c. }	In <i>Dictiona-</i> <i>ries</i> where you have no such <i>Words</i> , yet are they the usual Sounds of	{ <i>bdellium</i> <i>alarm</i> <i>alembick</i> <i>Apprentice</i> <i>Apothecary</i> <i>Asparagus</i> <i>Esquire</i> }	All which begin with different <i>Letters</i> from the <i>Sounds</i> thereof, and therefore impos- sible to find them in the <i>Dictionaries</i> by their <i>Sounds</i> .
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But in our *Case* you proceed by the *Sound* to the *Letters*, that signify that *Sound*, therefore cannot err; which immediately shews you in the next *Column* how that *Sound* is to be written.

(2.) Because you have not the *Advantage* of the *Rules* and *Examples* in *Dictionaries*, which tells you for ever how to write all *Words* in the like *Case*, and fixes it better in your *Mind*, by having and repeating many of a *Sort* together.

(3.) Because in *Dictionaries* all *Words* are alike written with a great *Letter* in the *Beginning*, and therefore of no *Use* to inform the ignorant which is to be written with a great *Letter*, and which not, as this does; but leaves them to contract ill *Customs* of writing falsely, which are not removable without the utmost *Difficulty*. So much of its *Use* as a *Dictionary* to find out how *Words* are spell'd upon particular *Occasions*.

In the next *Place* I am to shew its *Use*, as an *Alphabetical Dialogue*.

You may *Note*, that at the *Top* of the *Leaf*, over the two narrow *Columns* of the sounded and written *Letters* of *Words*, you have the *Word Question* in somewhat a larger *Character* or *Letters*, which signifies, that under it are contained *Questions*, and immediately under the *Word Questions* are these *Words*, *When is the Sound of* written ? which single *Question* serves quite through the whole *Dialogue*, only adding the *Letter* or *Letters* in the first *Column*, (that signifies the *Sound*) after of, the *Mark*, and the *Letter* or *Letters* in the second *Column* (that shew how the *Sound* is to be written) after the *Word written*; and so through the whole *Dialogue*. For Instance, observe the following *Questions*; which are the same that you find above under the *Word* *When is the Sound of* written ? *respecting* *Letters* increased.

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Questions.

Answers.

<i>When is the Sound of a written a a ?</i>	In some <i>Scripture Names</i> , &c.
<i>When is the Sound of a written ab ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> , &c.
<i>When is the Sound of a written ac ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ac</i> , &c.
<i>When is the Sound of a written ada ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ada</i> , &c.
<i>When is the Sound of a written ae ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ae</i> , &c.

And so from the *Beginning* of the *Dialogue* to the *End* thereof: Therefore it is, that the Mark of a *Question ended*, is put after the *Letters* in the second *Column*, for there you see the *Question* ends. The *Answers* to all which are the *Rules* over against the respective *Letters* in the *main Body* of the *Book*, with the *Examples*.

By this Means,

(1.) All the Room that the *Questions* would have taken up, which would have been considerable is spared.

(2.) Every one knowing the *Question* that serves for the whole *Dialogue*, and all running *Alphabetically*, any one may, even *without Book*, examine himself, or another; or (at least) all the *Questions* lying on one side, any one may examine himself without seeing the *Answers*, by folding the *Leaf*, or several such very easie *Contrivances*. But,

(3.) The main and vast *Advantages* of this *Contrivance* is, that all who learn will not only have the great *Help*, ready and familiar *Way* of learning by *Way of Question and Answer*, which has several *Conveniences* in it to carry on and speed the *Learning* to spell, as the regular, and orderly *Proceeding* from *Question to Question*, first to learn and afterward to know when one has learned, and how well, and that by examining himself, or another, before they come to give their *Masters*, and *Teachers* an *Account*: But *Questions* do in great Measure point at, and mind us of the *Answers*, and are great *Helps* to call them to *Remembrance*, and that in a most especial *Manner* in our Case; since not only the *Questions*, but the *Answers* also, run as it were *Hand in Hand* in an *Alphabetical Order*, and have the Nature of *Memorandums* one to the other; more especially when the *Answer* is made, as commonly it is, by the very *Letters* in *Question*. For Instance,

When is the Sound of a written *ab*? When it may be sounded *ab*.

When is the Sound of a written *ac*? When it may be sounded *ac*.

What

What can more plainly call for the *Answer*? And how manifest is it thereby, that you must in those *Cases* only write *ab* or *ac*, for the Sound of *a*. But the Truth is, Persons will not be sensible of the *Vastness* of the *Advantage* of the *Method*, till they experience it; nor can I so fully and perfectly express it, as they will find it in *Practice*; which therefore will be so easy and of such speedy *Benefit*, that it will make the learning of it pleasant, instead of the harsh, and almost endless *Labour*, that has been formerly used; for I cannot see how one can fail of answering the *Questions* of a whole *Page* after repeating the *Questions* and *Answers* two or three *Times* over. But I caution alwaies to use the *Questions*, for they mightily assist the *Learner*, as has been in some *Measure* intimated.

Nor can I imagine but learning to read in, and by this *Dialogue*, which in a compendious manner reaches to all *Words*, that are differently sounded from what they are written, will (at least with a small *Care*) bring a *Child* to spell *English* very well by the *Time* he can read well; however there can be no *Doubt* of his so doing it, by that *Time* he can write a good *Hand* (which is as soon as need be) if all the *Copies* he or she writes, be taken out of the *Rules* and *Examples* of this *Dialogue* in an orderly *Manner*. Besides the *Examples* running many together, will help the *Memory* extreamly, by so many *Repetitions* of the same or like Things over and over, especially before a *Page* of a *Copy-Book* can be written; and its *Alphabetical Order* will bring all sorts of *Letters* into the *Copies*; therefore it will be a sad *Neglect*, if this of writing *Copies* out of it, and learning to read in it, be not carefully practised; to which may be added writing some *Part* of it every *Day* for an *Exercise*.

But there is yet another greater *Reason* why Children should learn to read in it; because they may (which is an inestimable *Convenience*) readily, and rightly; without any *Master* or *Teacher*, sound every *Word* they read, how different soever its *Letters* be from the *usual* and *fashionable Sound*, by only casting an *Eye* upon the *Letters* of the *first Column* over against it, according to which it must be sounded; so that (as I said) they may at the first View read every *Word* according to it's *fashionable Sound*: As suppose the Word be *Aaron*, the Child will of himself certainly sound it *A-a-ron*, sounding *a-a* as two distinct *Syllables*, but let him cast his *Eye* on the *first Column*, and he instantly sees, that according to the *usual* and *fashionable Sound* (which the *Letters* of the *Column* signify) only one *a* is to be sounded, and immediately reads it *Aron*; so finding *ai* in that *Column* over against *Mayer* it tells him, that *ayo* must be sound-

ded *ai*, and reads *Mair* without any *Hesitation*, or *Doubt*; and so of all *Words*, that are *sounded* differently from what they are *written*; which I believe is a *Contrivance* not as much as thought of, and (I suppose) generally esteem'd as *impossible* as 'tis *inestimable*, that *Children* should at first sight (*without a Teacher*) *sound* all *Words* rightly, which may be scarce credible to such as read it in the *Preface*, yet is it now *demonstrated*.

One *Glance* upon the *Letter* or *Letters* of the said *Column*, will serve alike to all the *Examples* if they were *Forty*, nay to the *Examples* of all the bordering *Rules* as far as the same *Letter* or *Letters* continue in that *Column*, which it does sometimes for a whole *Page*, two or three; whereas any one of those *forty Words*, being only met casually in other *Books* now and then, would (possibly) cost the *Master* or *Teacher* forty *Times* telling the *Child* how to sound it, before he could get him to sound it rightly contrary to the visible *Letters*, which plainly lead him to another *Sound*; every one of the *forty* will by the same *Reason* cause the like *Trouble*; so that it would cost the *Master* 1600 *Times* telling or instructing, (for 40 *Times* 40 is so much) besides many *Frets*, *Checks*, and some *Punishments* of the poor *Children*, for the *Stupidity* of the *Master*, in not contriving a better *Means*; all which is remedied by the *Glance* of an *Eye* into the said *Column*, without the *Help* of a cross-grain'd *Pedagog*, who seldom does the *Business* rightly or perfectly, after all his *Putter* and *Noise*. And indeed it may well be, that they may not meet all the *Words* they have together in one *Rule*, in several *Years*; if ever they do; whereas one *Glance* (as was said) does, for all *Examples* in our *Case*; what otherwise several *Years* may not do.

Nor is that all, but it prevents all *Customs* and *Prejudices* of sounding *Words* otherwise than they should; which *Habits* will make it much more difficult to reclaim, than it was to teach them at first, tho' that (according to the common *Method*) was even intollerable, if not *Endless*. What a mighty *Help* therefore my *Contrivance* is, for the Good of the *Child* and his *Parents*, that have him so soon accomplished; and for the Ease of the *Master*, I leave all to judge; and such as make *Use* of it, to enjoy the *Benefit*; for them 'tis designed, much Good (I pray *God*) it may do them.

I have also generally avoided by this *Contrivance*, the *Sight* of *Words* spelled as *sounded*, whereas it is the common *Way* to put both the *Word* as 'tis *sounded*, and as it is *written*, which takes near upon twice as much *Room*; and withal confounds, and often prejudices the *Reader*, who is most inclined to the usual and easier *Sound*, and to write accordingly; which

which is the *false Way*; but 'tis otherwise when they never see any *Thing*, but *Words* rightly spell'd; for *Imitation* does most powerfully lead *Mankind*, even far beyond the *Apprehension* of more than *common Persons*.

Note, That you are not to take Notice what is, or is not written with a great *Letter* in the *Rules* themselves; for the *Printers* do now use great *Letters* for all, or most *Nouns Substantives*, or *Names of Things*, for *Ornament's* sake; Therefore you are to regard only what *Letters* the *Examples* begin with, which are rightly set according to the *Chapter*, or *Rules* of writing great or *Capital Letters*.

Note, That the whole *Dialogue* may be so pasted together, that it may be put upon *Rollers* for *Standers* in *Schools*, or the like.

Note, That when I say see *a*, *aa*; *a*, *ad*; *e*, *ea*; or the like; it is a *Direction* to turn to *a* written *aa*; *a* written *ad*; *e* written *ea* in the two narrow *Columns* on the *left Hand*, and of all other quite through the whole *Dialogue*.

Note, That because several *Persons* in divers *Parts* of *England*, &c. found *Words* several *Waies*, I am forced of *Necessity* to repeat the *Sound*, and consequently the *Words*, several *Times*, otherwise I could not be helpful to some, that sound *Words* differently from others. For *Instance*, if one sounds *Pigeon* (or *Pidgin*) and another sounds it *Pigeon*, I must, since the *right Word* is *Pigeon*, have *ee* written *eo*; and *eu* written *eo* in the *Dialogue*, that both the *Persons* may equally have the *Benefit* of knowing by the respective *Sound* to write it *eo*; for which Cause I am often constrain'd to repeat the *Matter*, or else could not be beneficial to all *Persons*, which is my *Design*.

Note, That there is another *Reason*, why *Words* are put in several *places*, viz. Because they have several *Difficulties* in them, as when *Falmouth* is sounded *Falumuth*, for then the *Sound* of *au* in the *first Syllable* is written *al*, and of *ou* in the *second* written *u*: So it is when *endeavour* is sounded *endeuer*, where the *Sound* of *e* is written *ea* in the *second*, and *ou* in the *third Syllable*, &c. and so of several other *Words*.

Note, That its being *Alphabetical*, does readily enable any one to add any *Word* in its proper *Place*, in case any should be found omitted; which is desired, and to send those omitted *Words* to;

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.	Answers.
	<p style="text-align: center;">A <i>a</i> <i>all</i> <i>and</i> <i>acc.</i></p>
(1) Note	<p>THAT <i>A</i> has ² Sounds, that of <i>a</i>, in <i>an, as, at, &c.</i></p>
(2) Note	<p>That the <i>last</i> being the Sound of <i>au</i> in <i>Paul, Saul, &c.</i></p>
(3) Note	<p>is handled under the Sound of <i>au</i> in it's proper Place.</p>
(4) Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is written before Words that begin with a Consonant, as <i>a Man, a Boy, &c.</i></p>
(5) Note	<p>That <i>an</i> is written before Words that begin with a Vowel, as <i>an ax, an ox, &c.</i> Or the Sound of a Vowel, as <i>an herb, an hour, &c.</i> wherein the <i>b</i> is not sounded: But you must write <i>a</i> where 'tis sounded, as <i>a bat, a ben, &c.</i></p>
(6) Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>a</i> is never written <i>a</i> in the End of any English Word. Except <i>a, aba, ibs, fa, ba, la,</i> be esteem'd as such. You'll see in the Rules what is written for <i>a</i>, in the end of Words.</p>
(7) Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is never written before any Vowel, but <i>i</i> or <i>u</i> in any true English Word; saving that some write <i>Gaol</i> (a Prison) and <i>Haak</i> (a Fish.)</p>
(8) Note	<p>That <i>Æ</i>, or <i>æ</i> is not us'd in English Writing; therefore we write <i>edify, emulate, equal, eternal, &c.</i> tho' they begin with <i>æ</i> in Latine. But some write <i>Æ</i> in the Beginning of uncommon Proper Names; as <i>Æacus, Ægeus, Æneas, Ætna, Æsculapius, Æsop, Æthiopia, &c.</i> which they need not; but this is left very indifferent.</p>
(9) Note	<p>That <i>a</i> is never writ. ^c that sounds as <i>f</i> ^g that sounds as <i>g</i> in <i>age</i> ^k except very few Words. See <i>k</i>.</p>
(9) Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>a</i> is never written <i>a</i>, when it may be also sounded as <i>o</i>, or as any compound Sound; but according to these other Sounds as in <i>fagot, pair, aunt, &c.</i> which are sounded <i>fagot, pare, ant.</i> But of these Matters you'll find more in the Dialogue, or Rules below.</p>

Questions.		Answers.	A.															
When is the Sound of	written																	
		In some Scripture Names, as in																
a	aa?	<table> <tr> <td><i>Aaron</i></td> <td><i>Baalim</i></td> <td><i>Balaam</i></td> <td><i>Isaac</i></td> <td><i>Naaman</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Abimaaz</i></td> <td><i>Baanab</i></td> <td><i>Canaan</i></td> <td><i>Maaleel</i></td> <td><i>Naafon</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Baal</i></td> <td><i>Baafsa</i></td> <td><i>Gaal</i></td> <td><i>Naamah</i></td> <td><i>Nuaziab</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Aaron</i>	<i>Baalim</i>	<i>Balaam</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	<i>Naaman</i>	<i>Abimaaz</i>	<i>Baanab</i>	<i>Canaan</i>	<i>Maaleel</i>	<i>Naafon</i>	<i>Baal</i>	<i>Baafsa</i>	<i>Gaal</i>	<i>Naamah</i>	<i>Nuaziab</i>	
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<i>Baal</i>	<i>Baafsa</i>	<i>Gaal</i>	<i>Naamah</i>	<i>Nuaziab</i>														
a	ab?	And in <i>baak</i> (a Fish) <i>Saar</i> (a River) by <i>Saarbergb</i> . When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> , as <i>abbreviate</i> , <i>abbridge</i> , sounded sometimes as with one <i>b</i> only. But as to these Matters, see the <i>Chapter</i> of <i>double Letters</i> .																
a	ac?	When it may be sounded <i>ac</i> , as in <i>acquaint</i> , <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquire</i> , <i>acquit</i> <i>acquittance</i> : And their <i>Derivatives</i> , which are often sounded without the <i>c</i> , as only <i>aq</i> , not <i>acq</i> .																
a	ad?	See <i>ag</i> — <i>adj</i> .																
a	ada?	When it may be sounded <i>ada</i> , as in <i>adapt</i> sounded only <i>apt</i> by some.																
a	ae?	When it may be sounded <i>ae</i> as in Scripture Names. Such are																
a	ae?	<i>Abimael</i> , <i>Haseel</i> , <i>Ishmael</i> , <i>Michael</i> , <i>Raphael</i> .																
a	ae?	In <i>Caer</i> that begins the Names of Towns, and Castles in <i>Wales</i> ; as <i>Caerdiff</i> , <i>Caermarthen</i> , <i>Caernarvon</i> , &c.																
a	ae?	In <i>Caen</i> (in <i>Normandy</i> ;) <i>Haerlem</i> (in <i>Holland</i> ;) <i>Maes</i> (a River by <i>Maeftrecht</i> .)																
a	ag?	When it may be sounded <i>ag</i> as in <i>agnail</i> , <i>Battaglia</i> , <i>Seraglio</i> , &c. sounded <i>anail</i> , <i>battalia</i> , <i>Seralio</i> . See <i>n—gn</i> :																
a	agh?	In some Irish Words, as <i>Armagh</i> , <i>Bernagh</i> , <i>Caterlagh</i> , <i>Drogheda</i> , <i>Ranelagh</i> , <i>Ussuebagh</i> , &c.																
a	ab?	In these four, <i>ab!</i> <i>fab!</i> <i>bab!</i> <i>Sirrah!</i> And in many Scripture Names, as in—																

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Questions.		Answers.			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten	A.			
		<i>Azariab</i> <i>Barjonab</i> <i>Benaiah</i> <i>Dalilah</i> <i>Davilah</i> <i>Deborah</i> <i>Dinah</i> <i>Elijah</i>	<i>Elishab</i> <i>Esaiah</i> <i>Gomorrab</i> <i>Jofiah</i> <i>Hannah</i> <i>Hezekiah</i> <i>Jebovab</i> <i>Jeremiah</i>	<i>Jonab</i> <i>Jofiah</i> <i>Judab</i> <i>Keturab</i> <i>Korab</i> <i>Merbuslab</i> <i>Micbab</i> <i>Nebemiah</i>	<i>Noab</i> <i>Obadiab</i> <i>Pisgab</i> <i>Rebekab</i> <i>Sarab</i> <i>Tobiab, &c.</i>
a	aba?	In <i>Abraham</i> sounded <i>Abram</i> .			
a	ai?	When it may be sounded <i>ai</i> as in			
		<i>Abigail</i> <i>aid</i> <i>bargain</i> <i>Captain</i> <i>certain</i> <i>chair</i> <i>complaisant</i>	<i>curtain</i> <i>debonair</i> <i>daily</i> <i>Ephraim</i> <i>fair</i> <i>glair</i> <i>hair</i>	<i>laid</i> <i>maid</i> <i>mountain</i> <i>pair</i> <i>pain</i> <i>plain</i> <i>plaster</i>	<i>Raisins</i> <i>stain</i> <i>stairs</i> <i>Vervain</i> <i>Versailles</i> <i>Villain</i> <i>Wain, &c.</i>
	Note	That the Capacity of being sounded <i>ai</i> distinguishes them from such as are written with an <i>a</i> ; because these cannot be sounded <i>ai</i> , as are, <i>chare</i> , <i>fare</i> , <i>glare</i> , <i>bare</i> , <i>lade</i> , <i>made</i> , <i>pane</i> , <i>pare</i> , <i>stares</i> , &c.			
a	aia?	When it may be sounded <i>aia</i> ; as <i>Caiaphas</i> , <i>Guaia-cum</i> , &c. sounded <i>Caphas</i> , <i>Gnacum</i> , &c.			
a	aie?	When <i>i</i> is added to such as end in <i>ay</i> ; as <i>bay</i> , <i>baies</i> , <i>day daies</i> ; <i>pay paies</i> , <i>stay staies</i> ; <i>way waies</i> , &c. But the <i>e</i> is needless, seeing <i>y</i> alwaies turns to <i>i</i> before a Consonant, as in <i>lay laid</i> , <i>pay paid</i> ; <i>say said</i> , &c. and the two Vowels causes it to sound long without the <i>e</i> .			
a	aig?	In <i>Campaign</i> sounded <i>Campane</i> , see <i>n</i> — <i>ng</i> .			
a	aigh?	In these four : <i>fraigh</i> <i>fraight</i> , or (<i>freight</i>) <i>plaigh</i> <i>plaight</i> , <i>fraight</i> . See			

Questions.		Answers.																
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																	
a	al?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> . Where you have all such.																
a	alf?	In <i>half-penny</i> founded <i>bapenny</i> .																
a	ana?	In <i>Anatomy</i> founded <i>Atomy</i> by some.																
a	ao?	When it may be founded <i>ao</i> , as in <i>extraordinary</i> , <i>Laocon</i> , <i>Lebaotb</i> , &c. and in <i>gaol</i> foundid <i>fale</i> , or <i>fail</i> .																
a	ap?	See <i>aph</i> — <i>apph</i> .																
a	atb?	In <i>Goliath</i> founded <i>Golia</i> .																
a	au?	When it may be founded <i>au</i> as in																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>aunt</i></td> <td><i>staunt</i></td> <td><i>faunt</i></td> <td><i>maundy</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>because</i></td> <td><i>gauging</i></td> <td><i>Laund</i></td> <td><i>restauration</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Centaury</i></td> <td><i>baunt</i></td> <td><i>Maund</i></td> <td><i>taunt</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>daunt</i></td> <td><i>Faundice</i></td> <td><i>Maunder</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>aunt</i>	<i>staunt</i>	<i>faunt</i>	<i>maundy</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>gauging</i>	<i>Laund</i>	<i>restauration</i>	<i>Centaury</i>	<i>baunt</i>	<i>Maund</i>	<i>taunt</i>	<i>daunt</i>	<i>Faundice</i>	<i>Maunder</i>	
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<i>daunt</i>	<i>Faundice</i>	<i>Maunder</i>																
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> ; as <i>Laundress</i> , <i>taunting</i> &c.																
a	ave?	In <i>Darventry</i> founded <i>Dantry</i> .																
a	aw?	When it may be founded <i>aw</i> in the end of Words; or before a <i>Vowel</i> ; or wherever <i>au</i> is written <i>aw</i> ; see <i>au</i> — <i>aw</i> .																
a	ay?	When it may be founded <i>ay</i> before a <i>Vowel</i> , or in the End of Words, as <i>lay</i> <i>laying</i> , <i>say</i> <i>saying</i> , &c. Except where the Sound of <i>ai</i> (or <i>ay</i>) is written <i>eigh</i> , or <i>ey</i> , which see in their <i>Places</i> .																
Note		That such as found <i>a</i> in the end thereof, and cannot be founded <i>ai</i> (or <i>ay</i>) are always written with an <i>a</i> ; as the Names of <i>Women</i> , <i>Places</i> , &c. that we have from other <i>Languages</i> . Such are <i>Abba</i> , <i>Africa</i> , <i>America</i> , <i>Asia</i> , <i>Anna</i> , <i>Diana</i> , <i>Martba</i> , &c. which cannot be founded <i>ai</i> .																
a	ayo?	In <i>Mayor</i> founded <i>Mare</i> , or <i>Mair</i> .																
a	e?	When it may be founded <i>e</i> as in <i>finger</i> , <i>linger</i> , <i>Tinck-er</i> , &c. Except it may be also founded <i>o</i> , <i>ou</i> , or some <i>compound Sound</i> ; then it is written accordingly. For tho' Men																

Questions.		Answers.	A.
When is the Sound of	written		
		Men sound <i>fagat</i> , <i>faget</i> , yet because it may be sounded <i>fagot</i> , it must be so written; so tho' Men say <i>favat</i> , <i>faver</i> , <i>favor</i> , yet because it may be sounded <i>favour</i> it must (according to the general Rule) be written <i>favour</i> , which is the longest Way. See <i>ar</i> — <i>er</i> .	
a	e?	Always in Words that come from the French; as <i>renconner</i> , <i>rendezvous</i> , sounded as with <i>ran</i> .	
a	e?	In <i>Berks</i> , <i>Clerk</i> , <i>eleven</i> , <i>Herbert</i> , <i>Merchant</i> , <i>Mercy</i> , <i>Owen</i> , <i>pbrentick</i> , <i>verdict</i> , <i>yellow</i> , &c. sounded as with an <i>a</i> .	
a	ea?	When it may be sounded <i>ea</i> , as when <i>able</i> is added to such as end in <i>ce</i> , and <i>ge</i> , as <i>changeable</i> , <i>chargeable</i> , <i>manageable</i> , <i>peaceable</i> <i>serviceable</i> , &c. And in <i>Ocean</i> , <i>pageant</i> , <i>Prigean</i> , <i>Serjeant</i> , <i>Vengeance</i> ; sounded as with a	
a	ea?	In <i>beard</i> , and <i>heart</i> , to distinguish them from <i>bard</i> (not soft) <i>Hart</i> (or <i>Stag</i> .)	
a	ei?	See <i>ai</i> — <i>ei</i> ; <i>ai</i> — <i>ei</i> ; <i>ai</i> — <i>eigb</i> . For there are no other.	
a	ena?	In <i>enamel</i> sounded <i>amel</i> .	
a	exa?	In <i>exasperate</i> sounded <i>asperate</i> .	
a	ey?	See <i>ai</i> — <i>ey</i> . For there are no other.	
a	ba?	When it may be sounded <i>ba</i> , as in <i>balleuiab</i> , <i>barbergeon</i> , <i>habiliment</i> , <i>baver-du-pois</i> , &c. And in <i>ham</i> sounded <i>am</i> , in the End of the Names of Places in England; as <i>Broxham</i> , <i>Buckingham</i> , &c. See <i>am</i> — <i>ham</i> .	
	Note	That the way to find a silent <i>b</i> is to sound the Word, that begins with it after a Vowel; as <i>a bat</i> ; <i>a bead</i> ; <i>two bats</i> ; <i>two beads</i> ; <i>three bats</i> ; <i>three beads</i> , &c. or to sound them alone; as <i>bat</i> , <i>bead</i> , &c.	
a	i?	See <i>able</i> — <i>ible</i> .	
a	ia?	When it may be sounded <i>ia</i> ; as in <i>carriage</i> , <i>Christian</i> , <i>diamond</i> , <i>Marriage</i> , <i>Parliament</i> , <i>Spaniard</i> , VALIANT WILLIAM , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>ia</i> .	

When

Questions		Answers.	A.																								
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																										
a	ia ?	<p>When you have the Sound <i>ja</i>, or <i>sha</i>, appearing, as in the last Syllable of Words of two or more Syllables, as <i>associate</i>, <i>Grecian</i>, <i>Phrygian</i>, <i>Stygian</i>, &c. See <i>ja</i>, and <i>sha</i>.</p> <p>(1) Except <i>Marshal</i>, and <i>Trojan</i>.</p> <p>(2) Except all Scripture Names, as <i>Elijah</i>, <i>Elisba</i>, &c.</p> <p>(3) Except a few, that sound <i>ja</i> or <i>sha</i> that are written, as <i>Ocean</i>, &c. See <i>a</i> — <i>ea</i> — and <i>ja</i>, and <i>sha</i>, in their proper Places.</p>																									
a	ina ?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ina</i>, as in <i>inamel</i>, <i>inamour'd</i>, &c. sounded <i>amel</i>, <i>amour'd</i>.</p>																									
a	iaa ?	<p>See <i>x</i> — <i>Etio</i>.</p>																									
a	o ?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>o</i>; as in these twelve viz.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>anon</i></td><td><i>fagot</i></td><td><i>Guidot</i></td><td><i>Maggot</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bigot</i></td><td><i>flagon</i></td><td><i>barlot</i></td><td><i>spigot</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>carot</i></td><td><i>gigot</i></td><td><i>ingot</i></td><td><i>Wagon</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>anon</i>	<i>fagot</i>	<i>Guidot</i>	<i>Maggot</i>	<i>bigot</i>	<i>flagon</i>	<i>barlot</i>	<i>spigot</i>	<i>carot</i>	<i>gigot</i>	<i>ingot</i>	<i>Wagon</i>												
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a	oa ?	<p>In <i>bizar</i>, <i>zedoary</i>, sounded <i>bez</i>, <i>zedary</i>.</p>																									
a	ua ?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ua</i> as in</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>annual</i></td><td><i>guard</i></td><td><i>perpetual</i></td><td><i>Textuary</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>ca'ualty</i></td><td><i>guardian</i></td><td><i>promptuary</i></td><td><i>Vant-guard</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>continual</i></td><td><i>January</i></td><td><i>punctual</i></td><td><i>Vi'ctuals</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>eff. Etual</i></td><td><i>Language</i></td><td><i>Sanctuary</i></td><td><i>Virtual</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Electuary</i></td><td><i>mortuary</i></td><td><i>sensual</i></td><td><i>Visual</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>February</i></td><td><i>mutual</i></td><td><i>sumptuary</i></td><td><i>usual</i></td></tr> </table>		<i>annual</i>	<i>guard</i>	<i>perpetual</i>	<i>Textuary</i>	<i>ca'ualty</i>	<i>guardian</i>	<i>promptuary</i>	<i>Vant-guard</i>	<i>continual</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>punctual</i>	<i>Vi'ctuals</i>	<i>eff. Etual</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Sanctuary</i>	<i>Virtual</i>	<i>Electuary</i>	<i>mortuary</i>	<i>sensual</i>	<i>Visual</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>mutual</i>	<i>sumptuary</i>	<i>usual</i>
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<i>February</i>	<i>mutual</i>	<i>sumptuary</i>	<i>usual</i>																								
a	wa ?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>wa</i>, as in <i>ward</i>, &c. in the End of Words, such are</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>athwart</i></td><td><i>Edward</i></td><td><i>Northward</i></td><td><i>twang</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>backward</i></td><td><i>forward</i></td><td><i>perswade</i></td><td><i>toward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>coward</i></td><td><i>fiward</i></td><td><i>outward</i></td><td><i>wayward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>diswade</i></td><td><i>Howard</i></td><td><i>Southward</i></td><td><i>Wifward</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Eastward</i></td><td><i>inward</i></td><td><i>thwart</i></td><td><i>Windward</i>, &c.</td></tr> </table>		<i>athwart</i>	<i>Edward</i>	<i>Northward</i>	<i>twang</i>	<i>backward</i>	<i>forward</i>	<i>perswade</i>	<i>toward</i>	<i>coward</i>	<i>fiward</i>	<i>outward</i>	<i>wayward</i>	<i>diswade</i>	<i>Howard</i>	<i>Southward</i>	<i>Wifward</i>	<i>Eastward</i>	<i>inward</i>	<i>thwart</i>	<i>Windward</i> , &c.				
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Questions		Answers. A. AB. AC. AD. AE. AF. AI.												
When is the Sound of	written.													
a	wha?	In somewhat founded som'at.												
able	ible?	When it may be founded ible, as in comprehensible, defensible, extensible, feasible, sensible, &c. which some found as with able.												
ac	acq?	See ag — acq.												
ach	atcb?	In achieve founded achieve.												
aco	acco?	When it may be founded acco in the Beginning of all Words, as accommodate, &c. except only acorn, See kk — cc.												
aer	air?	When it may be founded air, as in fair, pair, &c. see aier — air, for they are all the same.												
aer	eir?	When ei is founded ai before r as in beir, their, &c. see aier — eir.												
af	apph?	See aph — apph.												
ai	aia?	In Caiaphas, Guaiacum, founded Caiphas Guaicum.												
ai	aie?	When i is added to such as end in ay, as bay, baies; stay, stais, &c. but the e is needless and undecent, where there are two Vowels to keep the Sound long. Therefore laid, laie; said, sais, &c. are best written.												
ai	aig?	See n — gn, where you have all such.												
ai	aigh?	In four, viz. fraigh, fraight (or freight) plaigh, straight.												
ai	ave?	In Daventry founded Daintry.												
ai	ay?	In the End of all Words, and before a Vowel. Except where it is eigh, or ey, which you'll find in their proper Places.												
ai	ayo?	In Mayor founded Mair.												
ai	ei?	In these twelve Words,												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>blein</td> <td>distrein</td> <td>beir</td> <td>Veil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>conceit</td> <td>beifer</td> <td>reins</td> <td>Vein</td> </tr> <tr> <td>deceit</td> <td>beinome</td> <td>their</td> <td>weif</td> </tr> </table>	blein	distrein	beir	Veil	conceit	beifer	reins	Vein	deceit	beinome	their	weif
blein	distrein	beir	Veil											
conceit	beifer	reins	Vein											
deceit	beinome	their	weif											

In

Questions		Answers.	AI. AK. AM.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
ai	cig?	In five, viz. <i>darreign, deign, feign, reign, sovereign,</i> (or soveraign) In these twelve Words.	
ai	eigh?	<div> <i>conveigh</i> <i>beigh!</i> <i>neigh</i> <i>freight</i> <i>eight</i> <i>height</i> <i>neighbour</i> <i>surveigh</i> <i>freight</i> <i>inveigh</i> <i>purveigh</i> <i>weigh</i> </div>	
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> , as <i>eighteen, weight, &c.</i>	
ai	cip?	In receipt founded <i>resait</i> .	
ai	es?	In demesne founded <i>demain</i> .	
ai	ey?	In twelve of one Syllable, viz.	
		<div> <i>brey</i> <i>grey</i> <i>key</i> <i>Sey</i> <i>tbey</i> <i>Wey</i> (a River) <i>Grey</i> <i>bey!</i> <i>prey</i> <i>sey</i> <i>trey</i> <i>wbey</i> </div>	
		And their <i>Derivatives</i> , as <i>breying, Weymouth, &c.</i>	
aj.	adj?	When it may be founded <i>adj</i> , as in	
		<div> <i>adjacent</i> <i>adjourn</i> <i>adjure</i> <i>adjutor</i> <i>Adjective</i> <i>adjudge</i> <i>adjust</i> <i>coadjutor</i> <i>adjoin</i> <i>Adjunct</i> <i>adjutant</i> <i>Coadjatrix</i> </div>	
aier	air?	When it may be founded <i>air</i> , as in <i>fair, repair, stair, &c.</i>	
aier	eir?	When <i>eir</i> is founded <i>aier</i> as in <i>heir, their, &c.</i> See <i>ai—ei</i> .	
ak	acq?	See <i>aq—acq</i> .	
am	almo?	In <i>Almoner</i> founded <i>Amner</i> .	
am	bam?	In the End of the Names of English Places, as in	
		<div> <i>Broxbam</i> <i>Chapham</i> <i>Dowham</i> <i>Notingham</i> <i>Buckingham</i> <i>Cunningham</i> <i>Effingham</i> <i>Shoreham, &c</i> </div>	
		E 2	Always

Questions.		Answers. AN. AP. AQ. AR. AS. AT.
When is the Sound of	written.	
ance	ands?	Always when it may be sounded <i>ands</i> , as in <i>commands</i> , <i>reprimands</i> , &c. carelessly sounded, as with <i>ance</i> without <i>d</i> , which is apt to be silent between <i>Consonants</i> .
ance	ants?	When it may be sounded <i>ants</i> , as <i>Covenants</i> , &c. sounded as without the <i>t</i> ; for <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> are very apt to be silent between two <i>Consonants</i> .
ant	if it?	In <i>an't</i> for <i>if it</i> please you.
apb	appb?	In <i>sapphick</i> , <i>sapphirc</i> , sounded <i>saffick</i> , <i>safirc</i> , &c.
aq	acq?	When it may be sounded <i>acq</i> , as in <i>acquaint</i> <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquire</i> , <i>acquit</i> , <i>acquittal</i> , <i>acquittance</i> .
ar	ar?	When it cannot be sounded <i>er</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>ure</i> , or any way but <i>ar</i> , as in <i>pardon</i> , <i>Parson</i> , <i>party</i> , &c.
ar	er?	In all Words when it may be sounded <i>er</i> in the End thereof; as <i>anger</i> , <i>finger</i> ; <i>linger</i> , &c. (1) Except it may be sounded <i>or</i> , or <i>our</i> ; for then it is written <i>or</i> or <i>our</i> , that is, <i>or</i> , when it cannot be sounded <i>our</i> ; and <i>our</i> , when it may be sounded <i>our</i> . (2) Except also such as are written <i>ar</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> where you have all such.
ar	er?	In all that may be sounded <i>er</i> , as in <i>per</i> in the Beginning of Words, which People are apt to sound as <i>par</i> , as <i>perfect</i> for <i>perfeet</i> , &c. See <i>par</i> — <i>par</i> ; and <i>par</i> — <i>per</i> .
ark	arch?	See <i>k</i> — <i>ch</i> .
ac	ace?	When short <i>as</i> in the End of Words may be sounded <i>ace</i> , as in <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <i>Boniface</i> <i>pallace</i> <i>solace</i> <i>Eustace</i> <i>pinnacle</i> <i>surface</i> </div>
as	isce?	In <i>Miscelane</i> sounded <i>Maslin</i> (or <i>Maslan</i> .)
as	asi?	Before a Vowel. See <i>sh</i> , where you have all such <i>Matters</i> .
at	ate?	When it may be sounded <i>ate</i> , as in the End of all Words of three or more Syllables, such are <i>animate</i> , <i>in-</i> <i>timate</i> ,

Questions.		Answers.	AR. AS. AT. AU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
ative (1) au	itive? a?	<p><i>timate, ruminate, &c.</i> which are often sounded short, as without an <i>e</i>.</p> <p>When it may be sounded <i>itive</i>, as in <i>vomitive, &c.</i></p> <p>Always before the Sound of <i>l</i>, as in <i>all, ball, &c.</i> (1) Except nine that have <i>au</i> before <i>l</i>, viz. <i>assault, caul</i> (of the guts) <i>fault, Henault, Paul, ribauldry, Saul, Vault</i> (or Cellar) <i>whaul</i>, (as <i>whaul-eyed</i>.) (2) Except eleven that have <i>aw</i> before <i>l</i> viz.</p> <p><i>awl</i> (for shoes) <i>brawl</i> <i>drawl</i> <i>spawl</i> <i>squawl</i> <i>yawl</i> <i>bawl</i> (or cry) <i>crawl</i> <i>scrawl</i> <i>sprawl</i> <i>wawl</i> (as Cats.</p>	
(2) au	a?	Always before silent <i>l</i> . Except in <i>fault</i> , and <i>Vault</i> .	
(3) au	a?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .	
	a?	In all Words before the following Letters,	
		<p><i>mb</i> as in <i>ambs</i> ace, <i>fambs, shambles, &c.</i> <i>nce</i> as in <i>dance, enhance, lance, prance, &c.</i> <i>ncb</i> as in <i>pancb, stanch, &c.</i> <i>nd</i> as in <i>glanders, sanders &c.</i> <i>viz.</i> <i>ni</i> as in <i>flant, slant, &c.</i> <i>rr</i> as in <i>arrand, arrant, arrears, arrest.</i> <i>arrive, arrogant, arrow, barrow farrow,</i> <i>barrow, marrow, narrow.</i> <i>tb</i> as in <i>father, &c.</i></p>	
(4) au	a?	<p>Except such as are written <i>au</i> before <i>nd</i>, and <i>nt</i> where <i>a</i> is written <i>au</i>, viz. <i>aunt, dant, flant, bant,</i> <i>lant, maund, maunder, taunt, vaunt.</i> In <i>water</i>, sounded <i>wauter</i>.</p>	

Questions.		Answers.	AU.																
When is the Sound of	writ-ten	<p>Except it may be founded <i>ow</i>, for then it is writ-ten <i>ow</i>.</p> <p>In the eleven before <i>l</i>, that are abovementioned.</p> <p>In all that end in the Sound of <i>awn</i>, <i>awns</i>, or <i>awny</i>.</p> <p>In all that begin with the Sound of <i>awk</i>, <i>hawk</i> — <i>bawb</i>, <i>dawb</i> — <i>bawd</i>, <i>gawd</i>: as <i>awkward</i>, <i>hawking</i> — <i>bawbles</i>, <i>dawbing</i> — <i>bawdy</i>, <i>gawdy</i>. And in <i>bawm</i>, (an Herb) and <i>sawt</i> bitch.</p> <p>In <i>yea</i> founded <i>yaw</i>, as the <i>Dutch</i>, and some <i>Rusticks</i> do.</p> <p>In <i>chew</i> founded <i>chaw</i>. See <i>o. ew</i>.</p> <p>When it may be founded as short <i>o</i> before <i>l</i>, or <i>r</i>, as in these fix, <i>collow</i>, <i>follow</i>, <i>hollow</i>, <i>scollop</i>, <i>Solomon</i>, <i>tril-lop</i>. And in <i>borrow</i>, <i>morrow</i>, <i>sorrow</i>, <i>sort</i>.</p> <p>In <i>soft</i>, and <i>om</i> in <i>Solomon</i>.</p> <p>In three; viz. <i>abroad</i>, <i>broad</i>, <i>groat</i>.</p> <p>In these sixteen Words, viz.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>befought</i></td><td><i>drought</i></td><td><i>Loughton</i></td><td><i>fought</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bought</i></td><td><i>Droughton</i></td><td><i>mought</i></td><td><i>Stoughton</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>brought</i></td><td><i>fought</i></td><td><i>nought</i></td><td><i>thought</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Broughton</i></td><td><i>Houghton</i></td><td><i>ought</i></td><td><i>wrought</i></td></tr> </table> <p>See <i>o</i> written <i>ough</i>.</p>		<i>befought</i>	<i>drought</i>	<i>Loughton</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>Droughton</i>	<i>mought</i>	<i>Stoughton</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>nought</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Houghton</i>	<i>ought</i>	<i>wrought</i>
<i>befought</i>	<i>drought</i>	<i>Loughton</i>	<i>fought</i>																
<i>bought</i>	<i>Droughton</i>	<i>mought</i>	<i>Stoughton</i>																
<i>brought</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>nought</i>	<i>thought</i>																
<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Houghton</i>	<i>ought</i>	<i>wrought</i>																
<i>au</i>	<i>aw?</i>	<p>When it may be founded <i>ow</i> before a <i>Vowel</i>, or in the End of Words; as in <i>borrow</i>, <i>borrowing</i>, <i>callow</i>, <i>collow</i>, <i>fallow</i>, <i>follow</i>, <i>ballow</i>, <i>hollow</i>, <i>mellow</i>, <i>fallow</i>, <i>sorrow</i>, &c. when their <i>ow</i> (as commonly it is) is founded as <i>au</i>.</p> <p>When it may be founded <i>aur</i>, as in <i>centaur</i>, &c. Men being apt to found <i>aur</i>, as <i>aur</i>.</p> <p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p> <p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p>																	
<i>au</i>	<i>aw?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>aw?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>aw?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>ea?</i>	<p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p> <p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p>																	
<i>au</i>	<i>ew?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>o?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>o?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>oa?</i>	<p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p> <p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p>																	
<i>au</i>	<i>ough?</i>																		
<i>au</i>	<i>ow?</i>																		
<i>aur</i>	<i>aur?</i>	<p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p> <p>See <i>au</i> — <i>a</i>.</p>																	
<i>ail</i>	<i>all?</i>																		
<i>aur</i>	<i>arr?</i>																		
<i>aur</i>	<i>arr?</i>																		

Questions.		Answers.										
When is the Sound of	written	AW. AX. AY. B.										
aw	au ?	See <i>au</i> — <i>au</i> .										
ax	acc ?	In the Beginning of all Words, as <i>accent</i> , &c. except <i>ax</i> , <i>axel</i> , <i>axiom</i> , <i>axvetch</i> , and <i>axweed</i> .										
ay	ai ?	When a Consonant is added to such as end in <i>ay</i> , as <i>lay laid</i> ; <i>pay paid</i> ; <i>say said</i> ; <i>payment</i> , &c.										
ay	yea ?	In <i>yea</i> commonly sounded <i>ay</i> .										
ayer	air ?	See <i>air</i> — <i>air</i> .										
ayer	eir ?	See <i>air</i> — <i>eir</i> .										
B.												
(1)	Note	T HAT <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> being like in Sound, and <i>b</i> the easier and sweeter; <i>p</i> does sometimes take the Sound of <i>b</i> , as in <i>Deputy</i> sounded <i>Debuty</i> , &c.										
(2)	Note	That <i>b p</i> , and <i>p b</i> are never written; except in Compounds, whereof one brings <i>b</i> , and the other <i>p</i> , to meet; as in <i>cup-board</i> , <i>shop-board</i> , &c.										
(3)	Note	That the flat Sound of Vowels is very apt to vanish, and be slippt over in the Beginning of Words; as in <i>Apprentice</i> , <i>abate</i> , <i>abatement</i> , <i>affraid</i> , &c. which are often sounded without the <i>a</i> in the Beginning.										
<i>b</i>	ab ?	When it may be sounded <i>ab</i> , as in the Beginning of these Words, which are often sounded without the <i>a</i> . <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><i>abate</i></td> <td><i>abett</i></td> <td><i>abide</i></td> <td><i>about</i></td> <td><i>abutt</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>abatement</i></td> <td><i>abetting</i></td> <td><i>above</i></td> <td><i>abundance</i></td> <td><i>abuttals</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>abate</i>	<i>abett</i>	<i>abide</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>abutt</i>	<i>abatement</i>	<i>abetting</i>	<i>above</i>	<i>abundance</i>	<i>abuttals</i>
<i>abate</i>	<i>abett</i>	<i>abide</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>abutt</i>								
<i>abatement</i>	<i>abetting</i>	<i>above</i>	<i>abundance</i>	<i>abuttals</i>								
<i>b</i>	abb ?	When it may be sounded as <i>abb</i> ; as in <i>abbreviate</i> , sounded <i>breviate</i> .										
<i>b</i>	bb ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.										
<i>b</i>	b ?	In <i>ebullition</i> sounded often <i>bullition</i> .										
<i>b</i>	emb ?	When it may be sounded <i>emb</i> , as in <i>embalm</i> , <i>embexil</i> , <i>embody</i> , <i>embowel</i> , <i>embroider</i> ; often sounded, <i>balm</i> ; <i>bezil</i> body, <i>bowel</i> , <i>broider</i> . When										

Questions		Answers.	B. BB. BE. BP.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
<i>b</i>	<i>be?</i>	When the Chapter of <i>silent e</i> directs it.	
<i>b</i>	<i>imb?</i>	See <i>b</i> — <i>emb</i> ; for they are the same.	
<i>b</i>	<i>lb?</i>	In <i>Holborn</i> . See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> , where you have all other Words of that kind.	
<i>b</i>	<i>ob?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ob</i> ; as in <i>obedience</i> , <i>obey- sance</i> ; wherein the <i>o</i> is sometimes slipt over in the common Run of Discourse.	
<i>b</i>	<i>p?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>p</i> , as in	
		<i>Baptism</i>	<i>Cupid</i>
		<i>capable</i>	<i>Deputy</i>
		<i>culpable</i>	<i>Goffel</i>
		<i>Faffer</i>	<i>pass-port</i>
		<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>pipkin, &c.</i>
		<i>napkin</i>	
		In which the <i>p</i> is often sounded as <i>b</i> , as in <i>Debuty, pass-board. &c.</i>	
<i>bb</i>	<i>b?</i>	When the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>b</i> may be sounded long, or by it self, without the following Consonant in the <i>Word</i> concern'd, or any other of like Sound, and Significa- tion ; as in <i>Vicar</i> , tho' it sounds as <i>Viccar</i> ; because you may sound vi-carious, &c. And in these eight, <i>cabin, cabinet, liberal, liberty, riband, ribauldry, tribulation, tri- bute</i> , which sound as if they had <i>bb</i> .	
<i>bb</i>	<i>bb?</i>	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
<i>bb</i>	<i>pb?</i>	In <i>Cupboard</i> sounded <i>Cubberd</i> .	
<i>beu</i>	<i>beau?</i>	In the Beginning of all Words, as in <i>Beauclare, Beau- fort, Beaumaris, Beaumont, beautify, &c.</i>	
<i>bp</i>	<i>pp?</i>	Always. Except the Parts of Compounds bring <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> to meet.	
		F	C. That

Questions.	Answers.	C. CE. CH.
When is the sound of	written	
(1)	Note	<p>THAT C has <i>two</i> Sounds, that of <i>k</i> as in <i>cap, cat, &c.</i> which is handled under K. <i>s</i>, as in <i>ace, ice, &c.</i> handled under S.</p>
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>c</i> in <i>cb</i>, having a different Sound from <i>k</i> or <i>s</i>, must be handled here.</p>
(3)	Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>cb</i> is like that of <i>j</i> or <i>g</i> in <i>age</i>, and <i>sh</i>; but harder than either; therefore it often takes their Sound, but they never take its Sound, See <i>J.</i> and <i>sh.</i></p>
ce	fe?	<p>When <i>ce</i> in the End of Nouns Substantives takes the Sound of <i>xe</i> in Verbs, as in <i>Advice</i>, to <i>advise</i>; <i>device</i>, to <i>devise</i>, &c. but not when the Sound of <i>c</i> or <i>s</i> remains in the Verbs, as <i>face</i>, to <i>face</i>, <i>facing</i>; <i>pace</i>, to <i>pace</i>, <i>pacing</i>, &c.</p>
cb	ach?	<p>In <i>achievements</i>; sometimes sounded <i>chievements</i>.</p>
cb	chi?	<p>In <i>incipin</i>, sounded <i>incipin</i>.</p>
cb	ench?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ench</i>, as in <i>enchantments</i> sounded <i>chantments</i> sometimes.</p>
cb	esch?	<p>In <i>Esbequer</i>.</p>
cb	ech?	<p>In <i>Exbequer</i> } sounded <i>ebequer</i>.</p>
Note		<p>That <i>Esbequer</i> is the true Word, tho' <i>Exbequer</i> is commonly written.</p>
cb	inch?	<p>See <i>cb</i> — <i>ench</i>; for they are the same.</p>
cb	tch?	<p>When it sounds short, and in <i>achieve</i>, <i>batch</i>, <i>bitch</i>, <i>ditch</i>, &c.</p>
<p>(1) Except in <i>Wich</i> in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Greenwich</i>, <i>Ipswich</i>, <i>Norwich</i>, &c.</p>		
<p>(2) Except when two Vowels come before it, tho' 'tis sounded short; as in <i>leachery</i>, <i>touch</i>, <i>treachery</i>, &c.</p>		
<p>(3) Except these nine.</p>		

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	written	CH. CO. D.
		<div>cich nich Richard</div> <div>estrich Prichard such</div> <div>much rich which.</div>
ches co	xxas? qui?	<p>In Piaxxas, founded piaches.</p> <p>In liquirice, founded licorice.</p>
		D.
(1)	Note	<p>THAT the Sound of <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> are like ; and that of <i>d</i> easier and sweeter : Therefore <i>t</i> may be apt to take the Sound <i>d</i>.</p>
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>dt</i>, and <i>td</i> are too like to be founded together, and therefore never written together ; except the Parts of <i>Compounds</i> bring them to meet.</p>
(3)	Note	<p>That <i>d</i> may be added to all Letters in the End of Words when there is occasion. Except <i>d</i>, and <i>t</i> ; and <i>f</i> ; <i>k</i>, <i>p</i>, <i>s</i>, <i>sh</i>, when they found thort ; as <i>stuf</i>, <i>lockt</i>, <i>stopt</i>, <i>past</i>, <i>wast</i>, to which <i>t</i> is added ; as 'tis also to <i>ch</i>, and <i>x</i>, (because <i>ch</i> is <i>dsh</i>, and <i>x</i> <i>ks</i>) as in <i>enricht</i>, <i>vext</i>, &c. Yet <i>d</i>, or <i>ed</i> are commonly us'd, as <i>stuf</i>^d, <i>vexed</i>, &c.</p>
(4)	Note	<p>That <i>d</i> is apt to be silent after <i>Consonants</i>, but more especially between them, as in <i>bandmaid</i>, &c. particularly if <i>n</i> goes before it, as <i>landlord</i>, &c. of which more in the Rules below.</p>
<i>d</i>	<i>bd</i> ?	In <i>bellum</i> , founded <i>bellum</i> .
<i>d</i>	<i>dary</i> ?	In <i>Prebendary</i> , founded <i>Prebend</i> .
<i>d</i>	<i>dd</i> ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.
<i>d</i>	<i>de</i> ?	When the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> directs it.
<i>d</i>	<i>end</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>end</i> , as in <i>endamage</i> , <i>endanger</i> , <i>endorse</i> , <i>endure</i> , founded <i>dure</i> , <i>damage</i> , &c.
		F 2 When

Questions.		Answers. D. DD. DG. DH. DN. DS. DT. DU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
d	ind?	When it may be sounded <i>ind</i> , as <i>indent</i> . See <i>d—end</i> .
d	ld?	When it may be sounded <i>ld</i> , as in <i>could</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>souldier</i> , <i>souldier</i> , <i>would</i> ; which are commonly sounded without the <i>l</i> , as <i>cou'd</i> or <i>coo'd</i> , &c.
d	t?	In <i>bolt</i> sounded <i>bold</i> , as I have a <i>bold</i> for <i>bolt</i> ; <i>passport</i> sounded <i>passbord</i> , &c.
d	tb?	When it may be sounded <i>tb</i> , as in <i>burthen</i> , <i>Caermarthen</i> , <i>fatbom</i> , <i>murtber</i> , <i>putber</i> , sounded
dd	d?	<i>burden</i> , <i>Caermarden</i> , <i>fadom</i> , <i>murder</i> , <i>pudder</i> . When the Chapter of double Letters directs. And in these ten.
		adage Idiot modern pedigree sediment credit Madam modest pedestral shadow.
dd	dd?	When the said Chapter directs it.
dg	cb?	When it may be sounded <i>cb</i> , as in <i>wich</i> in the End of the Names of Places; such as <i>Eastwich</i> , <i>Harwich</i> , &c. and in <i>esrich</i> .
dg	g?	In all Words that sound short, and come from the Latine, as in <i>agil</i> , <i>college</i> , <i>digit</i> , <i>fragil</i> , <i>frigid</i> , <i>Magelane</i> , <i>Magick</i> , &c. And in <i>flagelet</i> , <i>legerdemain</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , <i>Roger</i> , which are written with a <i>g</i> , not <i>dg</i> , tho' they sound short.
dge	cb?	See <i>dg</i> , — <i>cb</i> , which are the same.
db	denb?	In <i>Maidenhead</i> sounded <i>Maidhead</i> .
dn	den?	See <i>n</i> — <i>en</i> .
dn	din?	In <i>Ordinance</i> , <i>ordinary</i> , sounded <i>ord'nance</i> , <i>ord'nary</i> .
dn	don?	See <i>n</i> — <i>on</i> .
dsh	g?	Always. See <i>j</i> for <i>dsh</i> ; <i>j</i> and <i>g</i> have the same Sound.
dt	tt?	In all Words, except Compounds, that bring the <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> to meet.
du	dwt?	In all Words before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as
dul	dulle?	<i>dwarf</i> , <i>dwell</i> , &c.
	dle?	See <i>ul</i> — <i>le</i> .

E. That

Questions.		Answers.	E.																														
When is the Sound of	written																																
(1)	Note	<p>THAT final silent <i>e</i>, has a particular Chapter by it self; therefore we do not handle it here.</p>																															
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>e</i> is never written when it may be sounded <i>o</i>, or any Compound Sound, as that of <i>ai, au, ei, eo, ia, io, &c.</i> but according to those Sounds.</p>																															
(3)	Note	<p>That all, or most Vowels, simple or compound, are apt to sound as <i>e</i>, or <i>u</i> (in <i>but</i>) before <i>r</i>, which remember.</p>																															
(4)	Note	<p>That sounding <i>e</i> is never written in the End of English Words; except it be in <i>abce</i> (for the Alphabet,) or <i>tbe</i>.</p>																															
(5)	Note	<p>That when 'tis doubtful whether Words be written <i>em, en</i>; or <i>im, in</i>, in the Beginning of Words, <i>em, en</i> are to be written before true English Words; and <i>im, in</i> before those that come from the Latine; as <i>embowel, impose; endeavour, infer, &c.</i></p>																															
<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	<p>When <i>er</i> may be sounded <i>ar</i>, as in these that end in <i>ar</i>.</p>																															
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>altar</td> <td>desart</td> <td>Mortar</td> <td>popular</td> <td>tartar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>beggar</td> <td>dollar</td> <td>Nectar</td> <td>Scholar</td> <td>Vinegar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cedar</td> <td>familiar</td> <td>particular</td> <td>singular</td> <td>vulgar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cellar</td> <td>Grammar</td> <td>peculiar</td> <td>Solar</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cesar</td> <td>Lunar</td> <td>pillar</td> <td>stellar</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>collar</td> <td>Medlar</td> <td>Poplar</td> <td>sugar</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	altar	desart	Mortar	popular	tartar	beggar	dollar	Nectar	Scholar	Vinegar	Cedar	familiar	particular	singular	vulgar.	cellar	Grammar	peculiar	Solar		Cesar	Lunar	pillar	stellar		collar	Medlar	Poplar	sugar		
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<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	<p>In those that end in the Sound of <i>ary</i>, as <i>commissary, emissary, Lunary, Rosary, rosemary, Solary, &c.</i></p>																															
<i>e</i>	<i>a?</i>	<p>In those that end in <i>ard</i>, as in</p>																															
		<i>bastard</i>																															

Questions		Answers.	E.																								
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		<i>bastard</i> <i>busfard</i> <i>buzzard</i> <i>cofsard</i>	<i>Custard</i> <i>Eastward</i> <i>forward</i> <i>Howard</i>																								
			<i>Northward</i> <i>standard, &c.</i>																								
e	a?	<p>Except such as end in <i>beard</i> or <i>berd</i>, as <i>Cow-berd</i>, <i>fil-beard</i>, &c. which some sound as ending in <i>ard</i>.</p> <p>In <i>para</i> in the Beginning of Words, as in <i>paraglyph</i>, <i>parade</i>. &c. and all that may better sound at than <i>er</i>, as <i>Parson</i>, <i>partake</i>, &c.</p>																									
e	u?	<p>In <i>Barbara</i>, <i>Jasmine</i>, <i>Morgan</i>, <i>Organ</i>, <i>Orphan</i>, <i>pall-mall</i>, <i>Thames</i>, <i>wrastle</i>.</p>																									
e	ai?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ai</i>, as in</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>Abigail</i></td><td><i>captain</i></td><td><i>debomair</i></td><td><i>said</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>affraid</i></td><td><i>certain</i></td><td><i>bainous</i></td><td><i>Suis</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>again</i></td><td><i>Chamberlain</i></td><td><i>mountain</i></td><td><i>suddain</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>against</i></td><td><i>Chaplain</i></td><td><i>murrain</i></td><td><i>Vervain</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>bargain</i></td><td><i>complaisant</i></td><td><i>Prestain</i></td><td><i>Villain.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>captain</i></td><td><i>curtain</i></td><td><i>raisin</i></td><td>See <i>a — ai</i>.</td></tr> </table>		<i>Abigail</i>	<i>captain</i>	<i>debomair</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>affraid</i>	<i>certain</i>	<i>bainous</i>	<i>Suis</i>	<i>again</i>	<i>Chamberlain</i>	<i>mountain</i>	<i>suddain</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>Chaplain</i>	<i>murrain</i>	<i>Vervain</i>	<i>bargain</i>	<i>complaisant</i>	<i>Prestain</i>	<i>Villain.</i>	<i>captain</i>	<i>curtain</i>	<i>raisin</i>	See <i>a — ai</i> .
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e	au?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>au</i>; as in <i>centaury</i>, <i>restauration</i>, &c.</p>																									
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e	ay?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ay</i> in the End of Words, or before a Vowel; as <i>decay</i>, <i>decaying</i>, &c.</p> <p>(1) Except where <i>eigh</i> or <i>ey</i> sound <i>uy</i>; which you'll find in their proper Places.</p>																									
		(2) Ex.																									

Questions		Answers.	E.													
When is the Sound of	written.															
		(2) Except those that have <i>e</i> in the End thereof (as coming from other Languages) which you may know by their not sounding <i>ay</i> , <i>ey</i> , or <i>y</i> long; as in <i>dy</i> , &c. Such are the following, viz.														
<i>e</i>	<i>e</i> ?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>In <i>Apostrophe</i></td> <td><i>Conge</i></td> <td><i>premanire</i></td> <td rowspan="4">} And several Scripture Names, that end in <i>e</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Candace</i></td> <td><i>Daphne</i></td> <td><i>recipe</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Cap-a-pe</i></td> <td><i>epitome</i></td> <td><i>simile</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Catastrophe</i></td> <td><i>Penelope</i></td> <td><i>syncope</i></td> </tr> </table>	In <i>Apostrophe</i>	<i>Conge</i>	<i>premanire</i>	} And several Scripture Names, that end in <i>e</i> .	<i>Candace</i>	<i>Daphne</i>	<i>recipe</i>	<i>Cap-a-pe</i>	<i>epitome</i>	<i>simile</i>	<i>Catastrophe</i>	<i>Penelope</i>	<i>syncope</i>	
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<i>e</i>	<i>e</i> ?	In the End of all Scripture Names, that do not end in <i>eb</i> , as in														
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Cloe</i></td> <td><i>Fesse</i></td> <td><i>Mytilene</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Derbe</i></td> <td><i>Jubile</i></td> <td><i>Nimve</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Gethsemane</i></td> <td><i>Mamre</i></td> <td><i>Phebe</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Cloe</i>	<i>Fesse</i>	<i>Mytilene</i>	<i>Derbe</i>	<i>Jubile</i>	<i>Nimve</i>	<i>Gethsemane</i>	<i>Mamre</i>	<i>Phebe</i>					
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<i>e</i>	<i>ea</i> ?	In <i>beu</i> , written <i>beau</i> , in the Beginning of all Words. See <i>beu</i> — <i>beau</i> .														
<i>e</i>	<i>ea</i> ?	In these ten; <i>blea</i> , <i>fla</i> , <i>Guinea</i> , <i>Marshallsea</i> , <i>pea</i> , <i>plea</i> , <i>sea</i> , <i>thea</i> , <i>brea</i> , <i>yea</i> .														
<i>e</i>	<i>ea</i> ?	In all Words or Syllables, that are, or may be founded long.														
		(1) Except twenty Words of one Syllable, whereof ten are English Words, viz.														
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>the</i></td> <td><i>e're (before)</i></td> <td><i>rere</i></td> <td><i>there</i></td> <td><i>were</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>e're (ever)</i></td> <td><i>mere</i></td> <td><i>the</i></td> <td><i>these</i></td> <td><i>where</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>the</i>	<i>e're (before)</i>	<i>rere</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>e're (ever)</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>where</i>				
<i>the</i>	<i>e're (before)</i>	<i>rere</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>were</i>												
<i>e're (ever)</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>where</i>												
		And ten come from other Languages, viz.														
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>glebe</i></td> <td><i>nepa</i></td> <td><i>sphere</i></td> <td rowspan="3">} <i>Theme</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Medes a (people)</i></td> <td><i>scene</i></td> <td><i>Swede</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>mete (to measure)</i></td> <td><i>scheme</i></td> <td><i>Thebe</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>glebe</i>	<i>nepa</i>	<i>sphere</i>	} <i>Theme</i> .	<i>Medes a (people)</i>	<i>scene</i>	<i>Swede</i>	<i>mete (to measure)</i>	<i>scheme</i>	<i>Thebe</i>				
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<i>mete (to measure)</i>	<i>scheme</i>	<i>Thebe</i>														
		(2) <i>En</i> .														

Questions.	Answers.	E.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten	

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers.

E.

heard	dear	heard	reach	shread	tread
bread	dearth	heartb	read	shlead	wealth
breadth	death	lead	reatb	spread	yearn.
breast	dream	leap	realm	stead	
breath	Earl	meant	searce	stealtb	
change	earn	meath	search	sweat	
dead	earth	pearce	searge	tbread	
dealt	bead	pearl	sheard	tbreat	

e

ea?

In sixteen of two Syllables, viz.

badstead	leacher	peasant	treasure
bestead	leather	pheasant	weapon
leaven	leaven	pleasant	weasand.
heavy	measure	steady	weather.

Note

That *ea* is changed to *e* in Verbs that signify a thing done and past, used alone without *did*, *didst*, *have*, *batb*, or *has* before them; as in *I spread it*, for *I did spread it*; *I tread it*, for *I did tread it*; *I shread it*, for *I did shread it*.

e

e-e?

When *e* and *e* may be distinctly founded, as in

Admeel	Galilee	preeminence	reeftablifh
Baarsheba	Jefreel	preemption	reexist
elemosynary	prelection	reenter	Zebedee.

e

eg?

In *pblegm*, founded *pblem*.

e

egb?

In some Irish Words, as *Killegh*, *Tomalegh*, &c.

e

eb?

In some Scripture Names, as *Manasseh*, *Nehemiah*.

e

eb?

When *i* may be founded *eb*, as in *apprehend*, *misapprehend*, founded *apprend*, *misapprend*.

G

In

Questions.		Answers.	E.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
e	ei?	In these thirty Words, viz.	
		<i>As beist</i> <i>deceive</i> <i>beiser</i> <i>neigb</i> <i>seise</i> <i>As beism</i> <i>deity</i> <i>beinoms</i> <i>neighbour</i> <i>seism</i> <i>conceit</i> <i>disseise</i> <i>beir</i> <i>neither</i> <i>seise</i> <i>conceive</i> <i>disseism</i> <i>inveigle</i> <i>perceive</i> <i>surfeit</i> <i>counterfeit</i> <i>eisber</i> <i>leisure</i> <i>receive</i> <i>seise</i> <i>deceit</i> <i>forfeit</i> <i>Marfeilles</i> <i>receipt</i> <i>their</i> .	
		See ai — ei.	
e	eice?	In <i>Leicester</i> , founded <i>Lester</i> .	
e	eig?	In these six, <i>darreign</i> , <i>deign</i> , <i>feign</i> , <i>reign</i> , <i>Seignior</i> , (founded senior) <i>sovereign</i> . See n — gn.	
e	eigh?	See ai — eigh; where you have all such.	
e	esp?	See sai — ceip.	
e	el?	In <i>Chelmsford</i> , <i>Kelmscy</i> , founded <i>Chemsford</i> , <i>Kemscy</i> .	
e	en?	In <i>furmenty</i> , founded <i>furmety</i> .	
e	eo?	When it may be founded eo, (which happens generally when you have the Sound of geo, or heo) as in.	
		<i>bourgeon</i> <i>Geography</i> <i>jeopardy</i> <i>sturgeon</i> <i>Chirurgion</i> <i>Geometry</i> <i>pigeon</i> <i>truncheon</i> <i>dudgeon</i> <i>harbergeon</i> <i>plungeon</i> <i>urcheon</i> <i>dungeon</i> <i>Jeoffrey</i> <i>scutcheon</i> <i>widgeon</i> .	
e	eo?	In these seven, <i>feoff</i> , <i>feoffea</i> , <i>Leonard</i> , <i>Leopard</i> , <i>Leopold</i> , <i>People</i> , <i>Teoman</i> . See ee — eo ; tous — teous.	
e	eon?	In <i>gorgeous</i> , and when tous is written teous ; which see.	
e	of?	In <i>mesn</i> founded <i>mene</i> .	
e	en?	See en — eu.	
e	eue?	When it may be founded eue, as in <i>ever</i> , <i>Leverpool</i> , <i>Portreue</i> , founded <i>e're</i> , <i>Le'erpool</i> , <i>Portre</i> .	
		In	

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

e
e

writ-
ten

evs?
ey?

Answers.

E.

In *devil*, sounded *del*, (as in *del* take you.)
When it may be sounded *ey*, in the End of Words,
as in

Abbey	coney	invey	obey	talley
alley	convey	key	parley	tansey
Attorney	cumfrey	kidney	paysey	tbeey
barley	grey	lackey	prey	trey
brey	backney	lamprey	pulley	turkey
caussey	bey-dey!	medley	purvey	valley
chimney	honey	money	sey	wbey.
cockney	journey	monkey	survey	

And in these proper Names, viz.

Anglesey	Courtney	Fersey	Ramsay	Starkey
Awbrey	Dudley	Kelmsey	Rumney	Stepney
Bradley	Garnsey	Kersey	Rumsey	Surrey
Chancey	Godfrey	Malmsey	Sey	Woolsey.
Cleksey	Gray	Orkney	Sey	
Cbersey	Humphrey	Orney	Sidney	
Convey	Jeoffrey	Ramney	Solway	

e ex?

In *rendezvous*, sounded *randevou*, or *randevoo*.

e be?

In — antbeme	gbeus	Shepherd
Apotbecary	Nebemiab	Swine-berd
Cowberd	Rbenish	Thea.
Estber	Rbese	
gberkin	Rbeubarb	
gbefs	rbeum	

And in

Heber	becatomb	bedge	berb
Hebraisra	betical	Hellen	beriot
Hebrew	Helfor	hemorrhoids	bermit, &c.

which *b* may be found, by putting a Vowel before
them. G 2 when

Questions.		Answers.	E.																												
When is the Sound of	written.																														
e	i?	When it may be sounded i, which happens generally in Words of three or more Syllables of a quick Run, as in																													
		<table> <tr> <td>ability</td><td>anticipate</td><td>heritage</td><td>purity</td></tr> <tr> <td>abominable</td><td>assassinate</td><td>humanity</td><td>triumvirate</td></tr> <tr> <td>accessible</td><td>audible</td><td>infinite</td><td>vanity</td></tr> <tr> <td>actrity</td><td>brevity</td><td>intimate</td><td>verity, &c.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Admiral</td><td>charity</td><td>intricate</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>animal</td><td>decemvirate</td><td>laxity</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>animate</td><td>diavmirate</td><td>levity</td><td></td></tr> </table>	ability	anticipate	heritage	purity	abominable	assassinate	humanity	triumvirate	accessible	audible	infinite	vanity	actrity	brevity	intimate	verity, &c.	Admiral	charity	intricate		animal	decemvirate	laxity		animate	diavmirate	levity		
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animate	diavmirate	levity																													
e	i?	In all <i>Adjectives</i> that may be sounded ious. Except <i>gorgeous</i> , and such as may be sounded <i>ious</i> or <i>teous</i> , which are all written <i>eous</i> , as <i>beauteous</i> , &c. See <i>tous</i> — <i>teous</i> ; and <i>bideous</i> .																													
e	i?	In all other that may be sounded i, as in many before r, as <i>chtrp</i> , <i>girl</i> , <i>gird</i> , &c. because all <i>Vowels</i> are apt to sound as e before r. And in <i>bridge</i> , <i>cabin</i> , <i>coffin</i> , <i>intrigue</i> , <i>mangril</i> , <i>nostril</i> .																													
e	ia?	When it may be sounded ia, as in																													
		<table> <tr> <td>aviary</td><td>diary</td><td>guardian</td><td>Marriage</td></tr> <tr> <td>briguiary</td><td>Christian</td><td>Indian</td><td>Parliament</td></tr> <tr> <td>carriage</td><td>fufbian</td><td>Italian</td><td>Spaniard, &c.</td></tr> </table>	aviary	diary	guardian	Marriage	briguiary	Christian	Indian	Parliament	carriage	fufbian	Italian	Spaniard, &c.																	
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e	ie?	When it may be sounded ie, as in																													
		<table> <tr> <td>Audience</td><td>Daniel</td><td>Gabriel</td><td>loftier</td></tr> <tr> <td>Brasfer</td><td>experience</td><td>Gamaliel</td><td>mightier</td></tr> <tr> <td>Conscience</td><td>Farrier</td><td>biera</td><td>Spaniel</td></tr> <tr> <td>crostier</td><td>Furrier</td><td>biero</td><td>terrier, &c.</td></tr> </table>	Audience	Daniel	Gabriel	loftier	Brasfer	experience	Gamaliel	mightier	Conscience	Farrier	biera	Spaniel	crostier	Furrier	biero	terrier, &c.													
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Brasfer	experience	Gamaliel	mightier																												
Conscience	Farrier	biera	Spaniel																												
crostier	Furrier	biero	terrier, &c.																												
e	ie?	In <i>Algier</i> , <i>bier</i> , <i>canonier</i> , <i>friend</i> , <i>Fuflier</i> , <i>Granadier</i> , <i>Tangier</i> . See ee — ie. See																													

Questions.		Answers.	E.															
When is the end of	writ-ten.																	
e	ieu?	See ee — ieu; for they are the same.																
e	iff?	See ee — iff; for they are the same.																
e	io?	When it may be founded io, as in																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>carrion</td> <td>contagion</td> <td>luncheon</td> <td>munchion</td> <td>punchion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chariot</td> <td>cushion</td> <td>Marriot</td> <td>onion</td> <td>religion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clarion</td> <td>fashion</td> <td>murrion</td> <td>opinion</td> <td>union, &c.</td> </tr> </table>	carrion	contagion	luncheon	munchion	punchion	chariot	cushion	Marriot	onion	religion	clarion	fashion	murrion	opinion	union, &c.	
carrion	contagion	luncheon	munchion	punchion														
chariot	cushion	Marriot	onion	religion														
clarion	fashion	murrion	opinion	union, &c.														
		See sho written <i>ew</i> , <i>fo</i> , <i>to</i> .																
e	ion?	When it may be founded ion, as in all that end in the Sound of <i>some</i> .																
e	o?	When it may be founded o, as in all that end in <i>or</i> , as <i>Doctor</i> , <i>Factor</i> , &c. and eight that end in <i>ot</i> , viz.																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>bigot</td> <td>fagot</td> <td>beriot</td> <td>magot</td> <td>spigot.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>carot</td> <td>barlot</td> <td>ingot</td> <td>parrot</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	bigot	fagot	beriot	magot	spigot.	carot	barlot	ingot	parrot							
bigot	fagot	beriot	magot	spigot.														
carot	barlot	ingot	parrot															
		And in some that end in <i>on</i> , as <i>canon</i> , <i>dragon</i> , <i>flagon</i> , <i>wagon</i> : And <i>ivory</i> .																
e	oa?	In <i>Bezoar</i> , <i>cupboard</i> , founded <i>cubberd</i> , <i>bexer</i> , &c.																
		See a — <i>ea</i> .																
e	oe?	In some that come from the Greek, as																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Euboea</td> <td>Oecumenical</td> <td>Oesophagus</td> <td>solocism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oeconomy</td> <td>Oedematous</td> <td>Oesipius</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oeconomicks</td> <td>Oedipus</td> <td>Phocion</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Euboea	Oecumenical	Oesophagus	solocism.	Oeconomy	Oedematous	Oesipius		Oeconomicks	Oedipus	Phocion					
Euboea	Oecumenical	Oesophagus	solocism.															
Oeconomy	Oedematous	Oesipius																
Oeconomicks	Oedipus	Phocion																
		But all that come from the <i>Latine</i> are written with an <i>e</i> , as <i>celestial</i> , <i>felicity</i> , <i>feminine</i> , <i>penal</i> , &c. tho' written with <i>oe</i> in the <i>Latine</i> ; unless the very <i>Latine</i> Word be us'd unchanged, as <i>sub pæna</i> , &c.																
e	og?	} See n — <i>gn</i> .																
e	oig?																	
e	on?																	
		When it may be founded on, as in <i>our</i> and <i>ous</i> in the End of Words. See <i>er</i> — <i>our</i> ; and <i>es</i> — <i>ous</i> ; or																
		<i>e</i> — <i>on</i> .	When															

Questions.		Answers.	R.
When is the Sound of	written.		
e	ū ?	When it may be sounded ū long, as when u comes before <i>ous</i> in the End of Words, as in <i>ambiguous</i> , <i>conspicuous</i> , &c. See <i>ou</i> — <i>uon</i> . Or before <i>a</i> as in <i>continual</i> , <i>virtual</i> , &c. See <i>a</i> — <i>ua</i> . But especially before <i>r</i> in <i>ur</i> , <i>ure</i> , <i>ury</i> , <i>burgh</i> , <i>bury</i> . See <i>er</i> , where you'll find all such.	
e	ua ?	See <i>a</i> — <i>ua</i> : for there are no other.	
e	ue ?	When it may be sounded <i>ue</i> , as in <i>affluence</i> , <i>influence</i> , <i>refluent</i> , &c. And in <i>banquet</i> , <i>conquer</i> , <i>conqueror</i> , <i>barquebuß</i> . See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .	
e	ue ?	In — <i>beleaguer</i> <i>guerdon</i> <i>gueß</i> <i>piquet</i> . <i>Guelderland</i> <i>guerkin</i> <i>gueß</i>	
e	ue ?	When <i>r</i> is added to such as end in <i>gue</i> or <i>que</i> , as <i>intrigue</i> <i>Leaguer</i> <i>reneague</i> <i>roguey</i> <i>intriguer</i> <i>plague</i> <i>reneaguer</i> <i>traffique</i> . <i>League</i> <i>plaguer</i> <i>rogue</i> <i>traffiquer</i> .	
e	ui ?	In <i>biscuit</i> , <i>circuit</i> , <i>conduit</i> , <i>verjuice</i> . See <i>ee</i> — <i>ui</i> ; <i>i</i> — <i>ui</i> .	
e	uo ?	In <i>liquor</i> , sounded <i>licker</i> .	
e	we ?	When it may be sounded <i>we</i> , as in <i>answer</i> , sounded <i>anser</i> .	
e	wea ?	In <i>forswear</i> , <i>swear</i> , <i>sweat</i> , &c.	
e	y ?	When it may be sounded as long <i>y</i> in <i>dy</i> , <i>fly</i> , &c. in the End of Words, or between Vowels, as in <i>many</i> , <i>sorry</i> , <i>carry</i> , <i>betraying</i> , &c. which some sound <i>mane</i> , <i>ferre</i> , <i>carre</i> , <i>betweeing</i> , &c. Except it be <i>ey</i> ; all which you'll find where <i>e</i> is written <i>ey</i> : Which see.	
(1)	Note	That <i>ee</i> has a simple Sound, or is one single Vowel.	
(2)	Note	That it is never written before or after a Vowel, unless it be when <i>ing</i> is added to such as end in <i>ee</i> , as <i>feeing</i> , <i>seeing</i> , &c.	That

Questions		Answers.	EE.										
When is the Sound of	written.												
(3.)	Note	That it is never written before <i>c</i> (that sounds as <i>k</i>) <i>g, g, q, w, x, y.</i>											
(4)	Note	That it is never written after <i>c</i> (that sounds as <i>k</i>) <i>g</i> that sounds as <i>g</i> in <i>gag, x, y.</i> except in the Word <i>Geese.</i>											
(5.)	Note	That its Sound is apt to come before and after <i>cb, g</i> (that sounds in <i>age</i>) and <i>sh</i> ; for that of other Vowels; because they highly agree with its Sound.											
(6)	Note	That it begins no Word but <i>eel.</i>											
(7)	Note	That three Vowels of the same Sort are never written together; therefore we write <i>feeth</i> , not <i>fee-eth</i> ; <i>feer</i> , not <i>fee-er</i> , &c.											
ee	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> as <i>bideous, righteous, &c.</i>											
ee	e?	See <i>tous — teous.</i>											
ee	e?	In the Sound of <i>bee</i> , in the Beginning of all Words of two or more Syllables, as <i>become, bedew, before, begin, &c.</i> Except only these three Words, <i>Beadle, beesfings, beetle</i> : Or that it sounds short, for then it is <i>i.</i>											
ee	e?	Always before <i>w</i> , as in <i>chew, few, shew, &c.</i>											
ee	e?	Except <i>view</i> where it is <i>ie</i> : See <i>ee — ie.</i>											
ee	e?	In six Words of one Syllable, <i>be, he, me, she, we, ye.</i>											
ee	e?	In ten other Words, <i>viz.</i>											
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>cbefel</i></td> <td><i>England</i></td> <td><i>here</i></td> <td><i>Metre</i></td> <td><i>Salt-petre</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>crete</i></td> <td><i>Engliff</i></td> <td><i>mere</i></td> <td><i>Peter</i></td> <td><i>Twede.</i></td> </tr> </table>		<i>cbefel</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>Metre</i>	<i>Salt-petre</i>	<i>crete</i>	<i>Engliff</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>Peter</i>	<i>Twede.</i>
<i>cbefel</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>Metre</i>	<i>Salt-petre</i>									
<i>crete</i>	<i>Engliff</i>	<i>mere</i>	<i>Peter</i>	<i>Twede.</i>									
ee	e?	In six before <i>v</i> , <i>viz. Evan, Eve, Eveling, even, evening, evil.</i>											
ee	ea?	In nine of one Syllable before <i>r</i> , <i>viz. cbear, clear, dear, ear, gear, bear, mear, near, year.</i>											
ee	ea?	In nine other Words; that is, <i>appear, Beadle, Beaw, instead, fhead, stream, team, yea, yeast.</i> See <i>a — ea</i> ; where you have some that are often sounded <i>ee.</i>											
		That											

Questions.		Answers.	EE.																
When is the sound of	writ-ten																		
	Note	That it is always <i>ee</i> in the End of Words, when it cannot be sounded as <i>y</i> long in <i>dy</i> , <i>fy</i> , &c. As in <i>decree</i> , <i>fee</i> , <i>faffee</i> , <i>ibee</i> , &c. which cannot be sounded <i>decry</i> , <i>fy</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ei?</i>	Never. Note then that it is <i>ie</i> , not <i>ei</i> , which often sounds <i>ee</i> ; as in <i>field</i> , <i>fiere</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>eo?</i>	In all them that you find where <i>e</i> is written <i>eo</i> , which may be sounded <i>ie</i> or <i>sho</i> , as																	
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>baureon</i></td><td><i>Geography</i></td><td><i>jeopardy</i></td><td><i>burgon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Chirurgon</i></td><td><i>Geometry</i></td><td><i>pigeon</i></td><td><i>truncheon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>dudgeon</i></td><td><i>barbergeon</i></td><td><i>plumgeon</i></td><td><i>urcheon</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>dangeon</i></td><td><i>Jeoffrey</i></td><td><i>scutcheon</i></td><td><i>widgeon</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>baureon</i>	<i>Geography</i>	<i>jeopardy</i>	<i>burgon</i>	<i>Chirurgon</i>	<i>Geometry</i>	<i>pigeon</i>	<i>truncheon</i>	<i>dudgeon</i>	<i>barbergeon</i>	<i>plumgeon</i>	<i>urcheon</i>	<i>dangeon</i>	<i>Jeoffrey</i>	<i>scutcheon</i>	<i>widgeon</i>	
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<i>dangeon</i>	<i>Jeoffrey</i>	<i>scutcheon</i>	<i>widgeon</i>																
		And in <i>people</i> , <i>yeoman</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>eue?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>eue</i> , as in <i>ever</i> , <i>Liverpool</i> , <i>Portenue</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ey?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ey</i> , but see <i>e</i> — <i>ey</i> , where you have all such.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i?</i>	Always when it sounds short. Except <i>been</i> , <i>seen</i> , and <i>shurpence</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i?</i>	Always before a Vowel; except it be <i>i</i> in <i>ing</i> , added to such as end in <i>ee</i> , as <i>feemg</i> , <i>freemg</i> , &c.																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>i?</i>	In all Words that come from the <i>French</i> ; as in																	
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Bastile</i></td><td><i>fascines</i></td><td><i>Magazine</i></td><td><i>piquet</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Capouchine</i></td><td><i>fatigue</i></td><td><i>oblige</i></td><td><i>slave</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Cafaire</i></td><td><i>gentile</i></td><td><i>petit</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>conge d'eslire</i></td><td><i>lire</i></td><td><i>pique</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>Bastile</i>	<i>fascines</i>	<i>Magazine</i>	<i>piquet</i>	<i>Capouchine</i>	<i>fatigue</i>	<i>oblige</i>	<i>slave</i>	<i>Cafaire</i>	<i>gentile</i>	<i>petit</i>		<i>conge d'eslire</i>	<i>lire</i>	<i>pique</i>		
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<i>ee</i>	<i>ia?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ia</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>ia</i> .																	
<i>ee</i>	<i>ie?</i>	When single <i>d</i> or <i>s</i> is added to such as end in <i>y</i> , as <i>dy</i> , <i>died</i> , <i>dies</i> ; <i>try</i> , <i>tried</i> , <i>tries</i> ; <i>spy</i> , <i>spies</i> , &c. It may be also written for <i>y</i> in the End of Words, as <i>die</i> , <i>trie</i> , <i>spies</i> .																	

Questions.		Answers.	EE.
When is the Sound of	written.		
		<p><i>spie</i>, &c. But 'tis better keeping altogether to <i>y</i>, which is design'd for that End. See <i>e</i> — <i>ie</i>, and <i>y</i> — <i>ie</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>ie</i>; as in the Names of Men of a <i>Profession</i>, or <i>Trade</i> as such: As <i>Brasier</i>, <i>Canonier</i>, <i>Fusilier</i>, <i>Granadier</i>, <i>Grazier</i>, <i>Hofier</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>Before <i>f</i>, <i>g</i>, <i>v</i>, and all double Consonants, as <i>thief</i>, <i>siege</i>, <i>believe</i>, <i>field</i>, <i>fiend</i>, &c.</p>	
		<p>Except it be before <i>cb</i> in all Words, and before <i>tb</i> added to such as end in <i>ee</i>, as <i>feetb</i>, &c. and in <i>teerb</i> and <i>beef</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>In all that come from the <i>French</i>, and sound <i>ie</i> before <i>u</i>, as</p>	
		<p><i>Adieu</i>, <i>lieu</i>, <i>Monsieur</i>, <i>pardieu</i>, <i>purlieu</i>, &c. and <i>view</i>.</p>	
ee	ie?	<p>In <i>bier</i>, <i>Diep</i>, <i>briez</i>, <i>ciel</i>, <i>cielung</i>, <i>friez</i>, <i>mien</i>, <i>piece</i>.</p>	
ee	ied?	<p>In <i>Piedmont</i>, sounded <i>Peemont</i>.</p>	
ee	ieu?	<p>In <i>Monsieur</i>, and some such <i>French</i> Words.</p>	
ee	ife?	<p>In <i>house-wife</i>, sounded <i>huffee</i>, or <i>hussy</i>.</p>	
ee	iff?	<p>In <i>Bailiff</i>, <i>Mastiff</i>, sounded <i>Bailee</i>, <i>Mastee</i>.</p>	
ee	ig?	<p>In <i>Armigniac</i>, <i>Aubigny</i>, <i>Avignon</i>. See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i>.</p>	
ee	igh?	<p>In <i>three</i>, <i>Denbigh</i>, <i>Tenbigh</i>, <i>tighy</i>.</p>	
ee	io?	<p>When it may be sounded <i>io</i>, as in <i>Cushion</i>, &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i>; where you have all such.</p>	
ee	iwi?	<p>In <i>periwig</i> (sounded <i>pereeg</i>.)</p>	
ee	o?	<p>In <i>Women</i>, sounded <i>Weemen</i>.</p>	
ee	ois?	<p>In <i>Shamou</i>, sounded <i>Shammee</i>.</p>	
ee	ui?	<p>In these eight, <i>conduit</i>, <i>guild</i>, <i>Guilford</i>, <i>Guildball</i>, <i>guilt</i>, <i>Guinea</i>, (a <i>Guinny</i>) <i>guittern</i>, <i>Portuguez</i>.</p>	
ee	ui?	<p>When <i>i</i> is added to such as end in <i>gue</i> or <i>que</i>, as in <i>collogue</i>, <i>colloguing</i>; <i>disemboguing</i>, <i>fatiguing</i>, <i>intriguing</i>, <i>plaguing</i>, <i>roguing</i>, <i>roguish</i> — <i>hurlsquing</i>, <i>traffiquing</i>, &c. See <i>k</i> — <i>que</i>.</p>	
ee	uy?	<p>When <i>y</i> is added to such as end in <i>gue</i>, or <i>que</i>, as <i>plague</i>, <i>plaguy</i>. &c</p>	
		H	When

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

EE.

Questions.

Answers.

When is
the
end of
ee

writ-
ten.

y?

When it may be sounded as long *i* or *y* in the End
of Words, or before a Vowel; as *bury*, *burying*; &c.
Except they end in *ey*. See *e* — *ey*.
In the Beginning of all Words before a Vowel, as
in *yet*, &c.
In the middle of these Words,

Alchymy
Apocrypha
Babylon
cynnet
Cynick

Egypt
eleemosynary
hymn
Labyrinth
Lydia

Lymerick
Martyr
myriad
Nymph
Physick

Physician
Physiognomy
tympan
tympany
Ypres.

ee

ye?

ee

yea?

ee

yeo?

ee

yes?

Note

When it may be sounded *ye*, as *ye*, *yet*, &c. sound-
ed *ee* *eet*, &c. And in *Bowyer*, *Lawyer*, *Sawyer*.
In three, viz. *yea*, *year*, *yeast*; sounded *ee*, *eer*, *eeft*.
In *Yeoman*, sounded *eeman* by many.
In *yeild*, and it's Derivatives, as *yeilding*, &c.
That tho' *yeild* is commonly written *yield*, putting
the *i* next the *y*, yet must it be an Errour; because *i*
never written, nor can it be sounded before or after
in the same Syllable.
When *ed*, *er*, *eth*, are added to such as end in
as *fee'd* *see'th*, &c.

eee

ee?

eer

ear?

eer

eer?

When it may be sounded *eer*, and is not wr
ear, or *ier*, as in *freer*, *seer*, &c. sounded *f*
see-er, &c.
In *Pridgean*, sounded *Pridgeen* (or *Pridgin*).
In *Pageant*, sounded *Pageen*, (or *Pagin*).
In *Virtuals*, sounded *Veetuls* (or *Virtuls*).
In the End of all Words, or before a *V*
chew, *chewing*; *Jew*, *Jewel*, &c. Except *V*

een

ean?

een

ean?

eet

ei?

eeu

ew?

Questions		Answers. EI. EM. EN. ER.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
eu	ieu ?	In <i>adieu, lieu, pardieu, purlien, Richlieu, &c.</i> All which come from the <i>French</i> .
eu	ugh ?	In <i>Pugh</i> , sounded <i>Peew</i> .
eu	ui ?	In <i>five, bruise, cruise, Juice, Juiliers, Verjuice</i> .
eu	iew ?	In <i>View</i> .
ei	cigh ?	See <i>i</i> — <i>cigh</i> .
ei	cy ?	In the End of Words and before a <i>Vowel</i> . See <i>e</i> — <i>ey</i> .
ier	ire ?	When it may be sounded <i>ire</i> . See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .
em	im ?	When it may be sounded <i>im</i> , as in <i>import, importunate, imprint, &c.</i> But <i>English Words</i> may be written <i>em</i> , but <i>im</i> is safest in general, when you are in doubt, unless it be sounded <i>em</i> only; for then 'tis <i>em</i> .
en	ex ?	In <i>example</i> , sounded <i>ensample</i> .
en	in ?	When it may be sounded <i>in</i> , as in <i>include, incur, &c.</i> <i>cabin, cabinet, margin, &c.</i> <i>English words</i> may be written <i>en</i> in the Beginning when <i>en</i> and <i>im</i> may be sounded; but 'tis safest in general to write <i>in</i> , unless it sounds only <i>en</i> , for then 'tis <i>en</i> is to be written.
ens	ends ?	When it may be sounded <i>ends</i> , as <i>commends, intends, &c.</i>
ens	ents ?	When it may be sounded <i>ents</i> , as <i>comments, intends, movements, &c.</i> Men being apt to pass over the <i>d</i> in silence, between <i>n</i> and another Consonant after the <i>d</i> .
ent	in ?	In <i>margin</i> , sounded <i>margent</i> .
er	ar ?	See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> .
er	ever ?	See <i>e</i> — <i>ove</i> .
er	ber ?	When the <i>b</i> is not sounded after Consonants, as in <i>beat 'er</i> , for <i>beat ber</i> ; <i>stop 'er</i> , for <i>stop ber</i> , &c.
er	ief ?	In <i>bandkerchief, kerchief</i> , sounded <i>bandkercher, kercher</i> .
er	or ?	When it may be sounded <i>or</i> but not <i>our</i> , as <i>Doctor, Factor, Prestor, Rector, &c.</i>
er	orrb ?	In <i>hemorrhoids</i> , sounded <i>bemerods</i> .

Questions.		Answers.	ER.				
When is the Sound of	written						
er	our ?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as in					
		arbour	enamour	humour	parlour	tenour	
		ardour	endeavour	labour	rancour	tumour	
		armour	errour	mannour	rumour	valour	
		behaviour	favour	mirrour	Saviour	vapour	
		clamour	harbour	neighbour	favour		
		colour	bonour	odour	sojourn		
		dolour	borrow	paramour	succour		
er	rai ?	In <i>affraid</i> , founded <i>affer'd</i> , or <i>affear'd</i> .					
er	re ?	In — <i>accontre</i> <i>Havre</i> <i>Massacre</i> <i>sepulchre</i>					
		acre	livre	maugre	theatre		
		arbitre	Louvre	metre	tigre		
		augre	lucre	niire	Tongre		
		filire	lustre	philire	Xpres.		
er	rue ?	In <i>conftrue</i> , founded <i>confter</i> .					
er	ur ?	When it may be founded <i>ur</i> better than <i>er</i> ; as particularly in					
		<i>Arthur</i> , <i>Augur</i> , <i>debentur</i> , <i>Murmur</i> , <i>Namur</i> , <i>Sulphur</i> , and in <i>accurate</i> , <i>depurate</i> , <i>guttural</i> , <i>maturate</i> , <i>saturate</i> .					
er	ure ?	When it may be founded <i>ure</i> , in the End of Words; as in					
		adventure	failure	lecture	pasture	stature	
		azure	fissure	leisure	picture	structure	
		calenture	fracture	lincture	pleasure	sumpture	
		censure	furniture	measure	posture	tincture	
		cinture	future	mixture	procedure	treasure	
		conjecture	garniture	moisture	puncture		
		conjure	gesture	nature	rasure		
		culture	fointure	ordure	scripture		
		departure	juncture	overture	seisure		
		When					

Questions.		Answers.	ER. ES. EU.																				
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																						
erd	ered?	When it may be sounded <i>ered</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>er</i> , as <i>wandered</i> , &c. All such may be neatly written <i>er'd</i> with an <i>Apostrophe</i> .																					
erd	red?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>red</i> , as in <i>filred</i> , <i>bundred</i> , <i>massacred</i> , &c.																					
e're	ever?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eve</i> .																					
erg	urgh?	In <i>burgh</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns, as <i>Heiderburgh</i> , <i>Rhinburgh</i> , &c.																					
ern	arins?	In <i>Catherine</i> , founded <i>Cattern</i> .																					
ern	ern?	In <i>cheveron</i> , <i>beron</i> , founded <i>chevern</i> , <i>bern</i> , &c.																					
ern	iron?	In <i>andiron</i> , <i>cobiron</i> , <i>gridiron</i> , &c. from <i>iron</i> .																					
ern	ron?	In <i>apron</i> , <i>caldron</i> , <i>chaldron</i> , <i>citron</i> , <i>suffron</i> , <i>iron</i> .																					
ery	ury?	In <i>bury</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns, as <i>Alisbury</i> , <i>Canterbury</i> , <i>Ilbury</i> , <i>Lodbury</i> , <i>Newbury</i> , &c. And in <i>century</i> , <i>injury</i> , <i>perjury</i> , <i>usury</i> .																					
es	ious?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>ious</i> , as in <i>contagious</i> , <i>gracious</i> , &c. founded sometimes, <i>contages</i> , <i>grashes</i> , &c.																					
es	oms?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>oms</i> , as in <i>famous</i> , <i>hainoms</i> , &c.																					
es	nous?	See <i>ous</i> — <i>nous</i> .																					
en	ean?	In <i>beau</i> , founded <i>beu</i> in the Beginning of all VVords, as <i>beauty</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>ea</i> .																					
eu	ean?	In <i>Beau</i> , a Name.																					
eu	eo?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>eo</i> , as in <i>dungeon</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , <i>widgeon</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .																					
	Note	That <i>ea</i> is written in no <i>English</i> VVord.																					
eu	eu?	In the Beginning of all VVords, except <i>ew ewer</i> , and <i>Ewin</i> .																					
eu	eu?	In all foreign VVords from the <i>Latime</i> , <i>Greek</i> , &c. as																					
		<table><tr><td><i>adieu</i></td><td><i>Deuteronomy</i></td><td><i>lien</i></td><td><i>pardien</i></td><td><i>rheubarb</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>beuf</i></td><td><i>feumet</i></td><td><i>Mense</i></td><td><i>pleurify</i></td><td><i>rheum</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Cavallieur</i></td><td><i>geuls</i></td><td><i>Monsieur</i></td><td><i>parlieu</i></td><td><i>Tbeudas</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>Dencalion</i></td><td><i>grandeur</i></td><td><i>Neuter</i></td><td><i>Reuben</i></td><td><i>Zewrin</i> &c.</td></tr></table>	<i>adieu</i>	<i>Deuteronomy</i>	<i>lien</i>	<i>pardien</i>	<i>rheubarb</i>	<i>beuf</i>	<i>feumet</i>	<i>Mense</i>	<i>pleurify</i>	<i>rheum</i>	<i>Cavallieur</i>	<i>geuls</i>	<i>Monsieur</i>	<i>parlieu</i>	<i>Tbeudas</i>	<i>Dencalion</i>	<i>grandeur</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Reuben</i>	<i>Zewrin</i> &c.	
<i>adieu</i>	<i>Deuteronomy</i>	<i>lien</i>	<i>pardien</i>	<i>rheubarb</i>																			
<i>beuf</i>	<i>feumet</i>	<i>Mense</i>	<i>pleurify</i>	<i>rheum</i>																			
<i>Cavallieur</i>	<i>geuls</i>	<i>Monsieur</i>	<i>parlieu</i>	<i>Tbeudas</i>																			
<i>Dencalion</i>	<i>grandeur</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Reuben</i>	<i>Zewrin</i> &c.																			
		Except <i>View</i> .	In																				

Questions.		Answers.	EU. EY. F.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
eu	ew ?	In all <i>English Words</i> as in <i>crewet, dew, pewter, &c.</i>	
eyer	eir ?	See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire.</i>	
eyer	ire ?	See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire.</i>	
F.			
(1)	Note	<p>THAT <i>f</i> and <i>v</i> are like in Sound, and that of <i>v</i> is ealier and sweeter ; therefore <i>f</i> is apt to take the Sound of <i>v</i>, as in <i>Steven</i> for <i>Stephen</i>, &c.</p>	
(2)	Note	<p><i>Fv</i> or <i>vf</i>, are never written together, by reason of their likeness, because they would not be distinguishable.</p>	
(3)	Note	<p>That <i>f</i> is never silent, but in <i>bailiff</i>, and <i>maffiff</i>, founded <i>bailee</i> and <i>maffee</i>.</p>	
(4)	Note	<p>That <i>f</i>, especially when it sounds long, is apt to change to <i>v</i> in <i>Verbs</i> and the plural <i>Number</i> ; as <i>calf</i>, to <i>calve</i>, <i>calves</i> ; <i>wife</i>, to <i>wive</i>, <i>wives</i> ; <i>life</i> to <i>live</i>, <i>lives</i>, &c.</p>	
f	af ?	<p>When it may be founded <i>af</i>, as <i>afar</i>, <i>afraid</i>, founded <i>far</i>, <i>fraid</i>.</p>	
f	aff ?	<p>When it may be founded <i>aff</i>, as in <i>affright</i>, &c. found <i>fright</i>.</p>	
f	eff ?	<p>In <i>effeminate</i>, founded <i>feminate</i>, by passing over the flat Sound of the <i>Vowel</i> in Silence, which is very usual in the Beginning of <i>VVords</i>,</p>	
f	enf ?	<p>In <i>enseoff</i>, <i>enfranchise</i>, founded <i>feaff</i>, <i>franchise</i>.</p>	
f	eu ?	<p>In <i>lieutenant</i>, founded <i>liftenant</i>.</p>	
f	ff ?	<p><i>VV</i>hen the <i>Chapter</i> of double Letters directs it,</p>	
f	ft ?	<p>In <i>clift</i> founded <i>cliff</i>.</p>	
f	gh ?	<p>In — <i>draught</i>, <i>draughts</i>, (a game) <i>laugh</i>, <i>cough</i>, <i>enough</i>, <i>bough</i>, <i>rough</i>, <i>lough</i>, <i>trough</i>. Some also found <i>daught</i> ; <i>bough</i>, <i>naught</i>, <i>taught</i>, <i>nought</i>, &c. as with</p>	
		an	

Questions.		Answers.	G.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
(1)	Note	THAT <i>G</i> has { <i>j</i> , which is handled under <i>I</i> . two Sounds { <i>g</i> , in <i>gag</i> , which is handled here.	
(2)	Note	That this <i>g</i> and <i>k</i> are like in Sound, but that of <i>g</i> the easier and sweeter.	
(3)	Note	That <i>gk</i> and <i>kg</i> , are never written together, because of likeness; which renders them indistinct.	
(4)	Note	That this <i>g</i> seldome goes before any Vowel, but <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>oo</i> , <i>u</i> .	
(5)	Note	That no English VVord of more Syllables than one does end in <i>gul</i> , <i>gum</i> , <i>gun</i> , <i>gur</i> . See <i>u</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>ag</i> ?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>ag</i> , as <i>against</i> , &c. sounded 'gainst.	
<i>g</i>	<i>agg</i> ?	In <i>aggrieve</i> , a Verb, commonly sounded, and now written also <i>grieve</i> by most.	
<i>g</i>	<i>c</i> ?	In <i>clyster</i> , <i>ecclesfield</i> , <i>eclogue</i> , <i>ecstasy</i> , sounded as with a <i>g</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>eng</i> ?	In <i>engrave</i> sounded <i>grave</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gg</i> ?	VVhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
<i>g</i>	<i>gb</i> ?	In <i>bergb</i> , <i>burgh</i> , and <i>gham</i> in the Ends of the Names of Towns, wherein the <i>b</i> is not sounded. And in <i>gherkin</i> , <i>gbeß</i> , <i>gbeus</i> , <i>ghittern</i> , <i>ghoft</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gn</i> ?	See <i>gun</i> — <i>gn</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gu</i> ?	See <i>a</i> — <i>ua</i> ; <i>e</i> — <i>ue</i> , <i>ee</i> — <i>ni</i> ; <i>i</i> — <i>ui</i> , <i>y</i> — <i>ny</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gue</i> ?	In all that sound this <i>g</i> long in the End of VVords; as <i>colleague</i> , <i>feague</i> , <i>barrangue</i> , <i>league</i> , <i>Prague</i> , <i>fatigue</i> , <i>Hague</i> , <i>intrigue</i> , <i>plague</i> , <i>Rogue</i> .	
<i>g</i>	<i>gue</i> ?	In all of two or more Syllables that end in the Sound of <i>og</i> , as <i>apologue</i> , <i>decalogue</i> , <i>disembogue</i> , <i>epilogue</i> , <i>synagogue</i> , <i>catalogue</i> , <i>dialogue</i> , <i>eclogue</i> , <i>prologue</i> .	

Except

Questions.		Answers.	G.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
		Except the VVord ends in a VVord of one Sylla- ble, as <i>fitcb-bog</i> , <i>bedge-bog</i> , &c.	
g	gue ?	In two that found short, that is <i>league</i> and <i>tongue</i> .	
g	ing ?	In <i>ingorge</i> , <i>ingrave</i> , founded <i>gorge</i> , <i>grave</i> .	
g	que ?	In <i>burlesque</i> , <i>faloque</i> , <i>risque</i> , <i>traffique</i> , &c. which are founded as g, which is the easier Sound. See k — qu. and k — que.	
ga	gua ?	In <i>guard</i> , <i>mainguard</i> , <i>rereguard</i> , <i>vanguard</i> , &c.	
ge	gue ?	See e — ne.	
gee	gui ?	See gi — gui.	
ger	gre ?	See er — re.	
gee	gui ?	See ee — ui.	
gg	g ?	VVhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
gg	gg ?	In io — { <i>disguise</i> , <i>Guel</i> d, <i>guild</i> , <i>guise</i> . { <i>guid</i> , <i>guild</i> , <i>Guinea</i> { <i>guil</i> , <i>Guilford</i> , <i>guirtern</i>	
gi	gui ?		
gk	k ?	Always : Except the Parts of compounds bring g and k, to meet.	
gk	k ?	See ngk — nc ; ngk — ncb ; ngk — nk.	
gum	gm ?	VVhen it may be founded gm, as in <i>apothegm</i> , <i>dia- phragm</i> , <i>syntagm</i> , &c.	
gun	gn ?	VVhen it may be founded gn, as in <i>benign</i> , <i>condign</i> , <i>impugn</i> , <i>malign</i> .	
gun	gon ?	See u — o.	
gur	gar ?	See e — a ; u — a.	
gur	ger ?	In all other ; except <i>augur</i> , <i>Bangor</i> .	
gw	gu ?	Always before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as in <i>anguish</i> , <i>Guillim</i> , <i>guilt</i> , &c.	
gy	guy ?	In <i>Guy</i> (a Name,) <i>guy</i> (a Sea term,) and when y is ad- ded to such as end in <i>gue</i> , as <i>plaguy</i> , <i>roguy</i> , <i>tonguy</i> , &c.	
		H.	
(1)	Note	T H A T b signifies only the Sound of Breath sent out with some Force, and therefore is apt to be silent.	
(2)	Note	That it is always written when founded.	
		I	
		That	

Questions.	Answers.	H. I.
When is the Sound of		
(3)	<p><i>Note</i> That it is hardly sounded before or after <i>Consonants</i>; but more easily before and after <i>Vowels</i>, therefore the best <i>Way</i> to discover on <i>b</i>, is to sound the Word that begins with it after a <i>Vowel</i>; as <i>a bat</i>, &c.</p>	
(4)	<p><i>Note</i> That it is written before no <i>Consonant</i>, but <i>t</i> in the End of some <i>VVords</i>, as in <i>knight</i>, <i>light</i>, &c.</p>	
<i>b</i>	<p><i>b</i>? In <i>bumble bee</i>, sounded <i>bumble</i>, or <i>umble bee</i>.</p>	
<i>gb</i> ?	<p>In the End of all <i>VVords</i>, but <i>ab</i>! <i>fab</i>! <i>bab</i>! <i>bub</i>! <i>pub</i>! <i>sirrah</i>, and <i>Scripture Names</i>.</p>	
<i>wb</i> ?	<p><i>VV</i>hen it may be sounded <i>wb</i>; as in <i>who</i>, <i>whole</i>, <i>whome</i>, <i>whoop</i>, <i>whore</i>, <i>whortle</i>, <i>whose</i>, <i>whow</i>, <i>whorp</i>.</p>	
<i>ba</i>	<p><i>a</i>? In <i>articboak</i>, sounded <i>barticboak</i>.</p>	
<i>ba</i>	<p><i>half</i>? In <i>half penny</i>, sounded <i>ba-penny</i>.</p>	
<i>boo</i>	<p><i>who</i>? See <i>b</i> — <i>wb</i>.</p>	
<i>boo</i>	<p><i>who</i>? In <i>whoop</i>, (a <i>bird</i>) sounded <i>boop</i>.</p>	
<i>bu</i>	<p><i>e</i>? In <i>aposteme</i>, sounded <i>imposthume</i>.</p>	
L.		
(1)	<p><i>Note</i> THAT I has 3 } <i>i</i> in <i>it</i>, <i>pit</i>, &c. which is handled under <i>ee</i>. <i>Sounds</i>, that of } <i>i</i> in <i>bit</i>, <i>fit</i>, &c. } handled here. } <i>i</i> in <i>sic</i>, <i>tie</i>, &c. }</p>	
(2)	<p><i>Note</i> That it is never written before the Letters contain'd in the <i>VVord</i> <i>whin</i>, that is, <i>b</i>, <i>i</i>, <i>u</i>, <i>w</i>, nor before <i>ee</i>, or <i>oo</i>.</p>	
(3)	<p><i>Note</i> That it is never written after <i>c</i>, that sounds as <i>k</i>, <i>i</i>, <i>J</i>, or <i>y</i>, in the same <i>Syllable</i>.</p>	
(4)	<p><i>Note</i> That it is always written with an <i>e</i> after it, in the End of <i>English Words</i>, or <i>y</i> supplies it's Place.</p>	
(5)	<p><i>Note</i> That in <i>VVriting</i> (tho' not in <i>Print</i>) <i>J</i> serves not only for great <i>J</i> <i>Consonant</i>, but also for little <i>j</i> <i>Consonant</i> in the Beginning of <i>VVords</i>, and for great <i>I</i> <i>Vowel</i> in the Beginning of all <i>VVords</i>; as in <i>James</i>, <i>Jngram</i>, <i>Jealous</i>, &c.</p>	In

Questions.		Answers.	I.
When is the Sound of	written.		
i	a?	In <i>St. Olave</i> , sounded <i>Olive</i> . Some also abusively found <i>ible</i> for <i>able</i> , in <i>Constable</i> , <i>Dunstable</i> , &c.	
i	e?	Always before <i>w</i> , as in, <i>clew</i> , <i>new</i> , <i>renew</i> , &c.	
i	e?	In <i>devil</i> , <i>England</i> , <i>English</i> , <i>Frances</i> , (the Name of a VVoman) <i>Jenkin</i> , and in <i>de</i> , and <i>te</i> before <i>ous</i> ; as <i>hideous</i> , <i>bounteous</i> , &c. See <i>ti</i> — <i>te</i> .	
i	ea?	See <i>a</i> — <i>ea</i> ; and <i>ee</i> — <i>ea</i> .	
i	ei?	In <i>Atheist</i> , <i>Atheism</i> , <i>Deitrel</i> , <i>Deity</i> , <i>eilet</i> , <i>either</i> , <i>neither</i> , <i>Heidelberg</i> , <i>weild</i> , <i>Zeilan</i> .	
i	eigh?	In <i>five</i> , — <i>eigh</i> , <i>beigh</i> ! <i>height</i> , <i>Leigh</i> , <i>Raleigh</i> .	
i	eo?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .	
i	evi?	In <i>devil</i> , sounded <i>dil</i> sometimes.	
i	ey?	See <i>e</i> written <i>ey</i> , where you have all such.	
i	eye?	In <i>eye</i> (that sees) sounded <i>i</i> .	
i	hi?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>bi</i> , as in <i>him</i> , <i>bis</i> , often sounded <i>im</i> , <i>is</i> , as <i>take 'im</i> ; <i>stop 'is horse</i> , &c.	
f	f?	Always in writing <i>English</i> (as was said.)	
i	i?	In the End of these VVords, that come from other Languages, viz. <i>Anno Domini</i> , <i>certiorari</i> , <i>demi</i> , <i>gemi</i> , <i>Musti</i> , <i>peccavi</i> . And in all Scripture Names, as <i>Abdi</i> , <i>Addi</i> , <i>Cosbi</i> , <i>Eli</i> , <i>Gebafi</i> , <i>Malachi</i> , <i>Levi</i> , <i>Vasti</i> , &c.	
i	ia?	See <i>ee</i> — <i>ia</i> .	
i	ic?	See <i>it</i> — <i>ic</i> .	
i	ie?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>ie</i> , as in <i>biera</i> , <i>biero</i> in all VVords, <i>Lieutenant</i> , <i>Moiety</i> .	
i	ie?	For <i>y</i> in the End of VVords (if you please;) but always writing <i>y</i> is better.	
i	ie?	VVhen <i>d</i> or <i>s</i> is added to VVords that end in <i>y</i> , as <i>dy died</i> , <i>dies</i> ; <i>try tried</i> , <i>tries</i> ; &c.	
i	ie?	In <i>fiend</i> , <i>friend</i> , <i>griest</i> , <i>Priest</i> , <i>wield</i> .	
i	ig?	See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i> .	
i	igb?	In all of one Syllable that end in the Sound of <i>ie</i> , and their Derivatives; except these eleven, viz. <i>bite</i> , <i>cite</i> ,	

Questions.		Answers.	I.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
i	igb?	cite, kite, quite, rite (or ceremony) shite, site (or situation) smite, snite, trite, white.	
i	io?	In seven more, viz. — Denbigh, high, nigh, figh, Tenbigh, thigh, tighy.	
i	is?	See e — io, for they are the same.	
i	is?	In four, — Island, Isle, Viscount, Viscountess, which are founded without the s.	
i	o?	See e — o.	
i	oi?	When it may be founded oi, or ooi, in the Beginning or middle of Words; as in boil, broil, coil, foil, foist, froise, groin, hoise, join, hin, moil, oiler, poise, poison, soil, spoil, torrois, which some found as with an i.	
i	oy?	When it may be founded oy in the End of Words, or before a Vowel; as Chandon, decoy, &c. — loyal, royal, voyage; sometimes abusively founded as with an i.	
i	u?	When it may be founded u as in Arthur, busy, business, Gladuse, Julian, (a Woman's Name) manufacture, manuscript. See er — ur; er — ure; ery — ury.	
i	ui?	In these { beguil build conduit guid guisttern ten. { biscuit circuit disguise guil Verjuice.	
i	uy?	See ee — ui; gi — gui?	
i	y?	See gi — gui.	
i	y?	In the End of all English Words; as by, cry, dy, &c. none excepted, but those foreign Words, where i is written i, as above.	
i	y?	When a Vowel is added to such as end in y, as crying, dying, &c. Except that generally i is written, when er or est are added to y, as happy, happier, happiest; but 'twere more regular to write y always before a Vowel, as i is before a Consonant.	
i	y?	In Bowyer, Lawyer, Sawyer, — loyal, royal, voyage.	Always

Questions.		Answers.	I. IE. IL. IM IN.			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten					
i	y ?	Always before a Vowel in the Beginning of Words, as <i>yarn, yet, &c.</i>				
i	y ?	In <i>hydr, hyper, hypo, Physic</i> , in the Beginning of Words.				
i	y ?	In these sixty Words, viz.				
		<i>Apocrypha</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Lymerick</i>	<i>Phyllis</i>	<i>synagogue</i>
		<i>Babylon</i>	<i>eleemosynary</i>	<i>Lynn</i>	<i>Poynter</i>	<i>synod</i>
		<i>Chrysostom</i>	<i>Eyckstad</i>	<i>Martyr</i>	<i>Presbiter</i>	<i>syringe</i>
		<i>chymist</i>	<i>Glynn</i>	<i>Myrrb</i>	<i>pyramide</i>	<i>syrup</i>
		<i>clyster</i>	<i>Godwyn</i>	<i>Myrtle</i>	<i>Reynold</i>	<i>thyme</i>
		<i>Croyden</i>	<i>Gwynn</i>	<i>Mystery</i>	<i>Sibyl</i>	<i>tympany</i>
		<i>crystal</i>		<i>y</i>	<i>Smyrna</i>	<i>type</i>
		<i>cygnet</i>	<i>Hymn</i>	<i>Noyes</i>	<i>scophant</i>	<i>tyrant</i>
		<i>Cymbal</i>	<i>bysop</i>	<i>Nymph</i>	<i>syllable</i>	<i>Watwyn</i>
		<i>cynick</i>	<i>labyrinth</i>	<i>Onyx</i>	<i>symetry</i>	<i>Wynn</i>
		<i>cypress</i>	<i>Lloyd</i>	<i>Payn</i>	<i>sympathy</i>	<i>Tpres</i>
		<i>Cyprian</i>	<i>Lydia</i>	<i>Phylarea</i>	<i>symptom</i>	<i>Tves</i>
		There are some more, but of no Use, unless it be to the Learned, that know them.				
ier	ire ?	When it may be founded <i>ire</i> , as in <i>fire, bire, mire, &c.</i> founded <i>fier, hier, mier, &c.</i> (some write <i>fiery</i> .)				
ier	yer ?	In <i>Bowyer, Lawyer, Sawyer.</i>				
iern	iron ?	In <i>iron</i> and such as come from it, as <i>andiron, cobiron, gridiron, &c.</i>				
il	isl ?	In <i>Isle, Island.</i>				
im	bim ?	When it may be founded <i>bim</i> , as in <i>bid bim, put bim, &c.</i> founded <i>bid'im, put'im, &c.</i>				
imp	ap ?	In <i>aposteme</i> , founded <i>imposthume</i> , and now commonly so written.				
in	an ?	In <i>Miscelan</i> , founded <i>maslin</i> .				
in	ean ?	In <i>Pridgeau</i> . See <i>ee</i> — <i>ea</i> .				
in	eani ?	In <i>pageant</i> , founded <i>pagin</i> .				

Before

Before

Questions.		Answers.	IN. IS. IT. IU. IZ.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.		
in	im?	Before <i>b, m, p</i> , in the Beginning of Words, as <i>im-bark, immediate, imperfect, &c.</i> Except <i>inbred, inmate, inmost.</i>	
in	inh?	When it may be sounded <i>inh</i> , as in <i>inhabit, inherit, inhibit, Inholder, inhospitable, inhumane.</i>	
ing	eng?	In <i>England, English, Englefield</i> , sounded with <i>ing</i> .	
is	es?	When it may be sounded <i>es</i> , as in <i>mistress, pul- tress, &c.</i> which happens often in VVords of two Syl- lables that end in <i>es</i> .	
is	his?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>his</i> , as in <i>told his Man</i> , sounded <i>told is Man, &c.</i>	
is	ice?	} See <i>s — ce.</i>	
is	uce?		
is	ucce?		
is	yes?	In <i>yes, yesterday</i> , sounded <i>is, ifterday.</i>	
isn	usin?	See <i>sn — sin.</i>	
it	ict?	In <i>virtuals</i> , sounded <i>vittuls.</i>	
it	ict?	In <i>indict, indictment, Verdict</i> , sounded without the <i>c.</i>	
it	ite?	When it may be sounded long in the End of Words, tho' sounded short most commonly; as in <i>parasite, &c.</i>	
iu	eo?	See <i>e — eo.</i>	
iu	io?	See <i>e — io.</i>	
iu	ew?	In all <i>English Words.</i> Except <i>Pugb, — bruise cruise, Juice, Juliers, Verjuice.</i> See <i>ee — eu.</i>	
iz	is?	In all Words, but those that you'll find directed to be otherwise written under <i>Z.</i>	
ize	ise?		
J. and G in Age.			
(1)	Note	THAT <i>g</i> and <i>j</i> have the same Sound, and there- fore must be handled together in this Place.	
(2)	Note	That this <i>g</i> is never written before <i>a, o, oo, or u.</i>	
			That

Questions.		Answers.	J. G.				
When is the Sound of	written						
(3)	Note	That <i>j</i> is seldom written before <i>e</i> , and never before <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , or <i>y</i> , unless it be in <i>jeer</i> .					
(4)	Note	That <i>g</i> and <i>j</i> are never written before any Consonant, in the same Syllable, nor <i>j</i> never after any.					
(5)	Note	That they never double or are silent.					
(6)	Note	That <i>cb</i> , and <i>g</i> (or <i>j</i>) being like in Sound, and that of <i>g</i> or <i>j</i> the easier and sweeter, <i>cb</i> is apt to take their Sound.					
(7)	Note	That <i>j</i> is never written in the End of a Word or Syllable.					
<i>j</i>	adj ?	When it may be sounded <i>adj</i> , as in <i>adjudge</i> , sounded <i>judge</i> , &c. and now generally so written.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>cb</i> , as in <i>wich</i> , in the End of the Names of Places, as <i>Greenwich</i> , <i>Norwich</i> , &c.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>dg</i> ?	When it sounds short in the middle of Words, as in <i>badger</i> , <i>bridges</i> , &c. Except <i>Roger</i> , <i>pageant</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , and some that come from the <i>Latine</i> , viz. <i>agil</i> , <i>agility</i> , <i>agitate</i> , <i>digit</i> , <i>frigid</i> , <i>imagin</i> , <i>Register</i> , <i>rigid</i> .					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>dge</i> ?	In the End of all Words when the Syllable sounds short, and cannot be sounded long; as <i>bridge</i> , &c.					
<i>j. g</i>	<i>g</i> ?	In all Words before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> ; <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , (1) Except <i>Majesty</i> , and <i>jest</i> in the middle of all Words. (2) Except in the following Words and Names in the Beginning thereof, viz.					
		jealous	jeune	jeopardy	Jersey	jet	jig
		jeer	jennet	jerk	jest	Jeston	jilt
		Jeoffrey	Jenkin	jerkin	Jesuit	Jewel	Jippo.
		And these Scripture Names.					
		Febusites	Fehorab	Feroboam	Ferusalem	Fethro	
		Febotakim	Feptha	Fericho	Fesse	Few.	
		Feboshaphat	Feremiab	Ferome	Fesus		
						When	

Quest ns		Answers. J. G. JA. JE. JO. JUL
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	
j. g	ge?	When 'tis or may be sounded long, as in <i>adage</i> , <i>li- nage</i> , <i>vintage</i> , &c.
j. g	hi?	In <i>Hierom</i> sounded <i>Jerom</i> .
jg.	ing?	See I. g. — <i>eng</i> .
j	by?	In <i>hyacinth</i> , sounded <i>Facimb</i> .
j	j?	Whenever <i>j</i> consonant is to be written as in <i>jealous</i> , <i>Trojan</i> , &c.
j	j?	In all those abovementioned, and all other before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>oo</i> , and <i>u</i> . (1) Except <i>gaol</i> , sounded <i>jail</i> . (2) Except such as may be sounded <i>gea.gia</i> ; <i>geo.gio</i> ; <i>geoo</i> , <i>gioo</i> ; <i>gen</i> , <i>giu</i> ; as <i>sergeant</i> , <i>Sergia</i> ; <i>pigeon</i> , <i>religi- on</i> , <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>Georgeous</i> . Which you must Note.
j. g	uld?	In <i>Souldier</i> , sounded <i>Soger</i> .
ja	dia?	In <i>Indian</i> , sounded <i>injan</i> .
ja	gea?	When it may be sounded <i>gea</i> as in <i>adjudgeable</i> and
ja	gia?	When it may be sounded <i>gia</i> the former Instances.
jai	gao?	In <i>gaol</i> sounded <i>jail</i> .
je ge	enge?	When it may be sounded <i>enge</i> , as <i>ingender</i> sounded <i>gender</i> .
je ge	gi?	When a Vowel is added to such as end in <i>ge</i> , as <i>George</i> , <i>Georgian</i> ; <i>courage</i> <i>couragious</i> , &c. Except <i>gi- geous</i> , that preserves its <i>e</i> without changing it.
jo	geo?	When it may be sounded <i>geo</i> , as in <i>pigeon</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> .
jo	gio?	When it may be sounded <i>gio</i> , as in <i>luncheon</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i> .
ju	giu?	When it may be sounded <i>gen</i> , as in <i>Argeus</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eu</i> .
ju	giu?	When it may be sounded <i>giu</i> , as in <i>Sergius</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>iu</i> .
ju	giou?	When it may be sounded <i>giou</i> , as in <i>religious</i> , &c. See <i>u</i> — <i>ou</i> .

Questions.		Answers.	K.
When is the Sound of	written		
		K. c. ch, ck, q.	
(1)	Note	<p>THAT <i>c, ch, ck, k, q,</i> are characters used for the Sound of <i>k</i>; which causes great Difficulty.</p>	
(2)	Note	That of those characters <i>c</i> only doubles.	
(3)	Note	<p>That the Sound of <i>k</i> and <i>g</i> (in <i>gag</i>) are like; but that of <i>g</i> the easier, and sweeter. Therefore the Sound of <i>k</i> or <i>c</i>, does sometimes take the Sound of <i>g</i>, as you'll find.</p>	
(4)	Note	That <i>ku</i> is never written; <i>qu</i> supplies its Place.	
<i>k</i>	acc?	<p>VWhen it may be founded <i>acc</i>, as in <i>accompany, account, accountant, accoutrement, accumulate, accustom</i>, which are often founded without the <i>a</i>.</p>	
<i>k</i>	acq?	<p>VWhen it may be founded <i>acq</i>, as in <i>acquit, acquittance, founded quit, and quittance</i>.</p>	
<i>k</i>	c?	<p>Always before <i>a, o, oo, u, l, r, t</i>, in the same Syllable, as <i>cat, cot, cool, cut, clean, crow, act, &c.</i></p> <p>(1) Except one of those Letters be added to such as end in <i>k</i>, as <i>Jack-al, cock-a-boop, cock-atrice, cuck-old remark able, &c.</i></p> <p>(2) Except some Scripture Names, as <i>Akkub, Habakkuk, Fokshan, Joktan, Rebekah</i>, and some VVords that come from the Arabick; as <i>alkakengi, alkali, alkanet, kulb, &c.</i></p> <p>(3) Except in <i>kle</i>, that sounds <i>kul</i> in the End of VVords where it is always <i>k</i>; but in few you'll find excepted, where <i>kul</i> is written <i>kle</i>.</p> <p>(4) Except these, <i>beckon, suckoo, (or cuckow) Kantriff, Kark, kauk.</i></p> <p>(5) Except <i>ch</i>, or <i>qu</i>, be written for <i>k</i>; when 'tis so, you'll find below.</p>	
<i>k</i>	c?	<p>Always in the Sound of <i>ac, oc</i>, in the Beginning of VVords, as <i>account, occasion, &c.</i> and before <i>t</i>, as in <i>act, fact,</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p>	

Questions.		Answers.	K.
When is the Sound of	written		
		<i>fact</i> , &c. Except <i>t</i> be an added Letter, for then it is <i>k</i> that comes before it, as <i>lock</i> , <i>lockt</i> , &c.	
<i>k</i>	<i>ccb</i> ?	See <i>kk</i> — <i>ccb</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In all when the Sound of <i>chir</i> , <i>chris</i> , and <i>chron</i> , Begin V Vords of more Syllables than one.	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	Always in the Sound of <i>ark</i> , as <i>archangel</i> , <i>monarch</i> &c. Except <i>ark</i> , and V Vords that End in <i>mark</i> or <i>wark</i> , as <i>bulwark</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>remark</i> , &c.	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In Scripture Names, as <i>Achan</i> , <i>Achor</i> , &c. except the five mentioned to have <i>k</i> , &c. <i>Amalek</i> , <i>Anak</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In the Beginning of these,	
		<i>chalybeate</i> <i>character</i> <i>chore</i> <i>scheme</i> <i>chamblet</i> <i>casin</i> <i>chorus</i> <i>scholar</i> <i>chameleon</i> <i>chirurgion</i> <i>chyle</i> <i>scholastick</i> <i>chamomil</i> <i>chimera</i> <i>chymist</i> <i>school</i> <i>chaos</i> <i>chord</i> <i>schedule</i>	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In the middle of these,	
		<i>anchor</i> <i>eccho</i> <i>mechanism</i> <i>Nichols</i> <i>Anchoret</i> <i>Eucharist</i> <i>melancholy</i> <i>sepulchre</i> <i>anticrist</i> <i>franchincense</i> <i>Michael</i> <i>Zachary</i> <i>Bacchus</i> <i>mechanical</i> <i>Nicholas</i>	
<i>k</i>	<i>cb</i> ?	In the End of these, <i>attack</i> , <i>drachm</i> , <i>epoch</i> , <i>eunuch</i> , <i>formach</i> .	
		And in some more, that are only of Use to Scholars, who know them.	
<i>k</i>	<i>cht</i> ?	In <i>Mestricht</i> , <i>Utrecht</i> , &c.	
<i>k</i>	<i>ch</i> ?	In all Words where it sounds short before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> , or <i>le</i> , that sounds <i>ul</i> ; or in the very End of Words, as in <i>buckle</i> , <i>blacken</i> , <i>black</i> , &c.	

Questions.		Answers.	K.
When is the Sound of	written.		
		(1) Except another Consonant sounds before <i>k</i> , as <i>blank</i> , <i>drink</i> , &c.	
		(2) Except when <i>oo</i> sounds short before <i>k</i> as in <i>book</i> , <i>sock</i> , <i>look</i> , <i>shook</i> .	
		(3) Except foreign Words that end in <i>c</i> , as <i>Armigniac</i> , <i>Cognigniac</i> , <i>lacc</i> , (a gum) <i>Languedoc</i> , <i>racamuhac</i> .	
		(4) Except such as come from <i>c</i> in the Latine, or <i>κ</i> in the Greek, that are by some written with a <i>c</i> , as <i>Arithmetic</i> , <i>Logic</i> , <i>Physic</i> , but they are generally written with <i>ck</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>ck</i> ?	In the few abovementioned before other Vowels, viz. <i>beckon</i> , <i>cuckoo</i> , <i>Kantreff</i> , <i>kark</i> , <i>kauk</i> , <i>kay</i> , <i>mackaroon</i> , <i>reckon</i> , <i>skain</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>ckb</i> ?	In <i>cuckhold</i> , sounded <i>ckold</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>eq</i> ?	When it sounds short after <i>e</i> in the Beginning of Words, as <i>acquaint</i> , <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquire</i> , <i>acquisition</i> , <i>acquist</i> , <i>acquit</i> , <i>acquittal</i> , <i>acquittance</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>ct</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ct</i> , as in <i>act</i> , <i>afflict</i> , <i>conceit</i> , <i>conduct</i> , <i>conflict</i> , <i>contract</i> , <i>direct</i> , <i>distinct</i> , <i>district</i> , <i>inflict</i> , <i>reflect</i> , <i>retract</i> , <i>respect</i> , <i>sect</i> , <i>strict</i> , &c. which some sound short, as without the <i>t</i> . Except when <i>t</i> is added ; for then it is always <i>kt</i> , as <i>balkt</i> , <i>talkt</i> , &c. as was said.	
<i>k</i>	<i>ec</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>ec</i> , as in <i>ecclesiastical</i> , <i>eclipse</i> , <i>ecliptical</i> , <i>ecliptick</i> , sounded without the <i>e</i> , especially after a Vowel, more especially after <i>the</i> , as the ' <i>ch</i> ristian', for the <i>ecclesiastical</i> ; the ' <i>cl</i> ipse', for the <i>eclipse</i> .	
<i>k</i>	<i>enc</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>enc</i> , (or <i>enk</i>) as <i>encompas</i> s, <i>encounter</i> , <i>encroach</i> , <i>encumber</i> , <i>encumbrance</i> , sounded <i>compas</i> s, <i>cumber</i> , <i>cumbrance</i> , &c.	
<i>k</i>	<i>inc</i> ?	When it may be sounded <i>inc</i> (or <i>ink</i>) as <i>incamp</i> , <i>incarnate</i> , <i>incloster</i> , <i>inclose</i> , <i>inclosure</i> , <i>incompas</i> s, <i>incourage</i> , <i>incroach</i> , <i>incumber</i> , (see <i>k</i> — <i>enc</i>) sounded <i>camp</i> , <i>carnate</i> , <i>cluse</i> , <i>clisure</i> , &c.	
		K 2	Always

Questions.		Answers.	K. KA. KE. KL. KK.
When is the sound of	writ-ten.		
k	k?	Always after another Consonant in the same Syllable. Except in <i>arch</i> that signifies <i>chief</i> , and when <i>g</i> admits <i>n</i> or <i>r</i> , before it. See <i>k</i> — <i>que</i> .	
k	k?	When it sounds long before <i>e</i> , <i>ee</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> . Except <i>skeleton</i> , <i>serpents</i> , <i>scink</i> .	
k	k?	Always before <i>n</i> except in <i>Cnidos</i> .	
k	k?	In several Scripture Names.	
k	le?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .	
k	lk?	See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> .	
k	occ?	When it may be sounded <i>occ</i> , as in <i>occasion</i> , &c. which some sound <i>casion</i> , especially after <i>o</i> or a Vowel, as I have no <i>'casion</i> , &c.	
k	q?	Always before <i>u</i> , when a Vowel follows it in the same Syllable, as <i>quake</i> , <i>quill</i> , <i>quilt</i> , &c.	
k	qu?	When it may be sounded <i>qu</i> , as in	
		<i>banquet</i>	<i>liquorice</i>
		<i>conquer</i>	<i>liquor</i>
		<i>Eschequer</i>	<i>Masquerade</i>
		<i>Exchequer</i>	<i>Musquet</i>
		<i>barquebuss</i>	<i>Musqueto</i>
		<i>jacquet</i>	<i>paraqueto</i>
		<i>liquid</i>	<i>pasquil</i>
		<i>piquant</i>	<i>quote</i>
		<i>piquet</i>	<i>quotb</i>
		<i>quodlibet</i>	<i>quotidian</i>
		<i>quoif</i>	<i>relinquish</i>
		<i>quoil</i>	<i>vanquish</i>
		<i>quist</i>	<i>turquois</i>
		<i>quosa</i>	<i>Usquebagb.</i>
k	que?	In — <i>attaque</i>	<i>cinque</i>
		<i>banque</i>	<i>epique</i>
		<i>barque</i>	<i>critique</i>
		<i>burlesque</i>	<i>falque</i>
		<i>cheque</i>	<i>fabrique</i>
		<i>faques</i>	<i>pique</i>
		<i>masque</i>	<i>relique</i>
		<i>motque</i>	<i>risque.</i>
		<i>oblique</i>	
		<i>pasque</i>	
k	r?	In <i>apricot</i> , sounded <i>apricock</i> .	
ka	qua?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .	
ke	que?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .	
ki	qui?	See <i>k</i> — <i>qu</i> .	
kk	c?	In four, — <i>decad</i> , <i>decalogue</i> , <i>placard</i> , <i>Vicar</i> .	

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

Answers. KK. KO. KQ. KS. KT. KU.

kk cc ?

In all other before *a, o, u, n, l, or r.* Except you find some otherwise written in this Chapter.

kk ccb ?

In *Bacchus, eccbo.* See *k* — *cb.*

kk cb ?

In *Nicholas, Nichols, Zachary.*

kk ckb ?

In *Cuckbold.*

kk cq ?

In *acquaint, &c.* See *k* — *cq.*

kk kk ?

In some Scripture Names, as *Akkub.*

kk q ?

In *Exchequer, jaquet, liquid, liquirice, liquor, pi-quant, piques.*

ko qui ?

In *liquirice, founded licorice.*

ko quo ?

See *k* — *qu*; where you have all such.

kq q ?

Always when you have the Sound of *cq* (or *kq*) as in *cheque, relique, &c.* and in those where *kk* is written *q*, which see.

ks —

See *x* which is *ks.*

kt t ?

Always; except it be when *t* is added to such as end in *k*, as *lock, locks; mock, mocks; &c.*

ku qu ?

Always before a Vowel in the same Syllable, as *quart, quit, &c.*

kul kle ?

In the End of all Words, as *ankle, buckle, &c.* Except such as come from the *Latine, or Greek, &c.*

article	cycle	miracle	funicle	vesicle.
auricle	circle	muscle	tabernacle	"
barnacle	curricule	obstacle	treacle	"
chronicle	funicle	pinacle	tunicle	"

And in all Diminutives of Words that signify a lesser Thing of the Kind, as *auricle, funicle, &c.* signify a little Ear, a little Rope, &c.

kum cbm ?

In *drachm.*

kun ken ?

In the End of all Words, but *bechom* and *reckom.*

kun kon ?

In those two Words.

kur ere ?

See *er* — *re.*

L. That

Questions.	Answers.	L.
When is the Sound of		
(1)	Note	T H A T <i>l</i> is always written when it sounds.
(2)	Note	That the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>r</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , is apt to be silent; as <i>cavilling</i> , <i>devillish</i> , <i>traveling</i> , &c. sounded <i>cav'ling dev'lish, trav'ling, &c.</i> and in <i>pardon</i> , <i>every</i> , sounded <i>pard'ning ev'ry, &c.</i> which are allow'd in <i>Poetry</i> , to be written and sounded the <i>short way</i>
(3)	Note	That no English Word of more than <i>one Syllable</i> ends in <i>ul</i> , except they be Compounds of those of one Syllable that end in <i>ul</i> .
<i>l</i>	<i>al?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>al</i> ; as in <i>alarm</i> , <i>alcemick</i> , <i>alight</i> , <i>alike</i> , <i>alive</i> , <i>alone</i> , <i>aloud</i> ; which are often sounded, <i>larum</i> , <i>lemick</i> , <i>light</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>all?</i>	When it may be sounded as <i>all</i> (in <i>alley</i>) as in <i>alay</i> ; <i>allow</i> , <i>allowable</i> , <i>allure</i> ; which are often sounded, <i>lay</i> , <i>lowable</i> , <i>lure</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>el?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>el</i> , in the Beginning of Words; as in <i>elaborate</i> , <i>elaboratory</i> , <i>elixir</i> , <i>electuary</i> , <i>eleven</i> , <i>elixir</i> , <i>elucidate</i> , &c. sounded <i>laborate</i> , <i>laboratory</i> , <i>leven</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>el?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>el</i> , in the middle of Words of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>traveling</i> sounded <i>trav'ling</i> , and many such.
<i>l</i>	<i>ell?</i>	In the same Case when 'tis <i>ll</i> , as <i>cavilling</i> sounded <i>cav'ling</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>enl?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>enl</i> , as <i>enlighten</i> sounded <i>lighten</i> , &c.
<i>l</i>	<i>gl?</i>	In <i>Battaglia</i> ; <i>Seraglio</i> , sounded <i>Battalia</i> , <i>Seralio</i> .
<i>l</i>	<i>il?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>il</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>accavilling</i> , sounded <i>cav'ling</i> ; <i>devilish</i> , sounded <i>dev'lish</i> , &c.
		When

Questions.		Answers.	L. LE. LI. LL.																												
When is the Sound of	writ-ten																														
l	ill?	When it may be founded as <i>ill</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a quick Run.																													
l	inl?	See <i>l</i> — <i>enl</i> .																													
l	ld?	When it may be founded <i>ld</i> , as in <i>Archibald</i> , <i>Arnold</i> , <i>baldris</i> , <i>children</i> , <i>fieldsare</i> , <i>Goldsmith</i> , <i>Grishild</i> , <i>Guildhall</i> , <i>herauld</i> , <i>boldfast</i> , <i>boldster</i> , <i>Leopold</i> , <i>Oswald</i> , <i>Reynold</i> , <i>Saffold</i> , <i>scaffold</i> , <i>Wildman</i> , And in all that have a Consonant added to such as end in <i>ld</i> .																													
l	ldl?	In <i>worldling</i> , <i>worldly</i> , &c. founded <i>wor'ling</i> , <i>wor'ly</i> .																													
l	l?	See the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> .																													
l	le?	When <i>e</i> is silent in the middle of Words of a quick Run before <i>l</i> , <i>n</i> , or <i>r</i> ; as in <i>Ellenor</i> , <i>gallery</i> , &c. founded <i>El'nor gal'ry</i> , &c.																													
l	ll?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.																													
l	ln?	In <i>kiln</i> , founded <i>kil</i> .																													
l	li?	When it may be founded <i>li</i> , as when a Syllable that begins with a Consonant is added to VVords that end in <i>li</i> ; such are <i>colts-foot</i> , <i>colt-stuff</i> , <i>malt-sterer</i> , <i>salt-peter</i> , <i>salt-seller</i> , <i>Wilt-shire</i> , which are founded without the <i>r</i> .																													
l	lib?	In <i>Commonwealth</i> founded <i>Commonweal</i> .																													
l	ol?	When it may be founded <i>ol</i> , in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a quick Run, as <i>gambolling</i> , <i>gamb'ling</i> , &c.																													
lef	lad?	In <i>salad</i> , founded <i>salles</i> .																													
lin	lan?	In <i>Miscelan</i> , founded <i>Massin</i> .																													
ll	l?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in these,																													
		<table><tr><td><i>elephant</i></td><td><i>Olive</i></td><td><i>polish</i></td><td><i>scholar</i></td><td><i>Solomon</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>malapert</i></td><td><i>palace</i></td><td><i>quality</i></td><td><i>solace</i></td><td><i>talent</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>malice</i></td><td><i>palate</i></td><td><i>saiad</i></td><td><i>solemn</i></td><td><i>salon</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>melon</i></td><td><i>palatine</i></td><td><i>salary</i></td><td><i>solid</i></td><td><i>value</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>melody</i></td><td><i>p.licy</i></td><td><i>selery</i></td><td><i>selitude</i></td><td><i>valtur.</i></td></tr></table>	<i>elephant</i>	<i>Olive</i>	<i>polish</i>	<i>scholar</i>	<i>Solomon</i>	<i>malapert</i>	<i>palace</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>solace</i>	<i>talent</i>	<i>malice</i>	<i>palate</i>	<i>saiad</i>	<i>solemn</i>	<i>salon</i>	<i>melon</i>	<i>palatine</i>	<i>salary</i>	<i>solid</i>	<i>value</i>	<i>melody</i>	<i>p.licy</i>	<i>selery</i>	<i>selitude</i>	<i>valtur.</i>				
<i>elephant</i>	<i>Olive</i>	<i>polish</i>	<i>scholar</i>	<i>Solomon</i>																											
<i>malapert</i>	<i>palace</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>solace</i>	<i>talent</i>																											
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		When																													

Questions.		Answers	LL. LS. LU. M.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
<i>ll</i>	<i>ll?</i>	When the same Chapter directs it,	
<i>ls</i>	<i>ls?</i>	In <i>Salisbury</i> , founded <i>Salsbury</i> .	
<i>ls</i>	<i>lst?</i>	In <i>whilst</i> , founded <i>wbils</i> . See <i>f</i> — <i>st</i> .	
<i>ls</i>	<i>vis?</i>	In <i>Sarisbury</i> founded <i>Salsbury</i> . Note that some write	
<i>lun</i>	<i>ln?</i>	it <i>Salisbury</i> , and others more rightly <i>Sarisbury</i> from <i>Sarum</i> .	
<i>lun</i>	<i>ln?</i>	In <i>stol'n</i> , <i>swol'n</i> , founded <i>stolon</i> , <i>fwolon</i> .	
<hr/>			
M.			
<hr/>			
Note		THAT no English Words of two or more Syllables end in <i>um</i> , unless they be Compounds of those of one Syllable.	
<i>adm</i>	<i>adm?</i>	When it may be founded <i>adm</i> , as in <i>adminiftration</i> , <i>admeafurement</i> , <i>admirable</i> , <i>admonition</i> , founded <i>miniftration</i> , <i>monition</i> , &c.	
<i>am</i>	<i>am?</i>	When it may be founded <i>am</i> , as in <i>amafs</i> , <i>amaze</i> , <i>amend</i> , <i>amends</i> , <i>amendment</i> , <i>amifs</i> , <i>among</i> , <i>amount</i> , <i>amufe</i> , <i>amusement</i> .	
<i>adm</i>	<i>cbm?</i>	In <i>drachm</i> , founded <i>dram</i> .	
<i>m</i>	<i>dm?</i>	In <i>commandment</i> , founded <i>commamment</i> , &c. See <i>n</i> — <i>nd</i> .	
<i>m</i>	<i>em?</i>	When it may be founded <i>em</i> , as in <i>emaciate</i> , <i>emulgent</i> , <i>emulfiion</i> , founded often without the <i>e</i> after <i>the</i> , or a Vowel.	
<i>m</i>	<i>gm?</i>	When it may be founded <i>gm</i> , as in <i>apothegm</i> , <i>phlegm</i> , &c.	
<i>m</i>	<i>im?</i>	In <i>immersion</i> , founded <i>merfiion</i> .	
<i>m</i>	<i>lm?</i>	When it may be founded <i>lm</i> , as in <i>Chelmsford</i> , <i>Cbolmly</i> , <i>Dunelm</i> , <i>bolm</i> , <i>Holms</i> , <i>Kenelm</i> , <i>Solms</i> , <i>Stockbolm</i> .	
<i>m</i>	<i>mb?</i>	And in <i>seventeen</i> more under <i>au</i> — <i>al</i> , which fee.	
		When it may be founded <i>mb</i> , as in	<i>ambllug</i>

Questions.		Answers.	M. MA. ME. ML.				
When is the Sound of	written.						
		ambling	clumber	member	resemble	tremble	
		assembling	encumber	membran	rumble	tumble	
		brambles	grumble	mumble	scamble	tumbler	
		Cambsden	becatomb	nimble	semblance	tumbling	
		Cambridge	Hambden	nombrel	shambles	umbles	
		chamber	bumble	number	shumble	unkemb'd	
		chamberlain	jumble	numble	flumber	wamble	
		chamblet	limber	plumber	timber	wimble	
		clamber	lumber	ramble	timbrel	Wimbleton.	
m	mb?	In eighteen of one Syllable, wherein the <i>b</i> is scarce ever sounded, viz.					
		ambs ace	climb	crumb	kemb	namb	tumb
		bomb	comb	dumb	lamb	plumb	tomb
		chumb	coomb	jamb	limb	rhumb	Womb.
m	mb?	In <i>becatomb</i> , and <i>comb</i> in the End of the Names of English Towns and Places, as <i>Mulleſcomb</i> , <i>Winchcomb</i> , &c.					
m	me?	In <i>aumelet</i> , <i>Casement</i> , &c. See the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> .					
m	mm?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.					
m	mn?	When it may be sounded <i>mn</i> , as in these eight, <i>Autumn</i> , <i>column</i> , <i>condemn</i> , <i>contemn</i> , <i>damn</i> , <i>bymn</i> , <i>limn</i> , <i>solemn</i> .					
	Note	That you may find the <i>n</i> by adding a Vowel to such Words, as <i>autumnal</i> , <i>condemning</i> , <i>limning</i> , <i>solemnize</i> .					
m	n?	In <i>Banbury</i> , sounded <i>Bambury</i> .					
m	omin?	In <i>Leominſter</i> , sounded <i>Leminſter</i> .					
m	ſm?	In <i>Vendoſm</i> , sounded <i>Vendome</i> .					
mas	miſce?	In <i>Miſcelaw</i> , sounded <i>Maſlin</i> .					
met	ment?	In <i>frumenty</i> , sounded <i>furmety</i> .					
miſ	miſt?	In <i>Minſter</i> in the End of the Names of Places, as in <i>lminſter</i> ,					
		L					

Questions.		Answers.	MM.	MP.	MS.	MT.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten					
mm	me ?	I l min st er, Warmin st er, Westmin st er.				
mm	m ?	In Salmon, founded Sammon.				
		When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in				
		bomans	damask	gromel	endamage	
		coming	famine	homicide	woman	
		criminal	famish	honour	women	
		damage	garut	image	Teoman.	
mm	mb ?	See m — mb.				
mm	mm ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs.				
mp	nap ?	In banaper, founded bamper.				
ms	mas ?	In damasin (or damascen) Thomasin, founded dam'sin, Thom'sin.				
ms	mos ?	In damosel, founded dam'sel.				
ms	mps ?	When it may be founded mps, which may be always in the middle of Words, as in assumption, Dempster, glimpsy, glimps, Hampshire, Hampson, bempseed, Sampson, sempster.				
		Except when the Parts of Compounds bring m and s to meet; as Thom-son, or Tom-son, William-son, &c.				
ms	mps ?	When s is added to such as end in mp, as damp, dump, frump, fump, glimps, bemp, bump, limp, lump, mump, plump, pomp, pump, ramp, shrimp, stamp, stump, tump, vump.				
ms	mpi ?	Always in the Sound of msi or mpsi, before a Vowel, as in assumption, consumption, desumption, emption, redemption, &c.				
mt	mpt ?	In all Words, as attempt, contempt, Frampton, Hamp-ton, jump, prompt, pump, &c.				
		Except only when the Parts of Compounds bring m and t to meet; as Thom-son, William-son, &c.				
		N. That				

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	written.	
N.		
(1)	Note	T HAT the Sound is like that of <i>m</i> , but more like that of <i>ng</i> ; and both easier than <i>n</i> . Therefore <i>n</i> doth often take the Sound of <i>m</i> and <i>ng</i> .
(2)	Note	That the <i>Vowel</i> before <i>n</i> (as before <i>l</i> and <i>r</i>) is very apt to be silent in the middle of Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as in <i>Commoner</i> , <i>Falconer</i> , &c. sounded <i>com'ner</i> , <i>Falc'ner</i> , &c. and allow'd in <i>Poetry</i> .
(3)	Note	That <i>ng</i> is never written, tho' often sounded before <i>g</i> or <i>k</i> .
(4)	Note	That <i>ng</i> has one simple Sound, tho' 'tis a double Character.
(5)	Note	That <i>n</i> is always written when sounded.
(6)	Note	That <i>n</i> is apt to turn to <i>m</i> , before <i>b</i> , <i>m</i> , <i>p</i> , as in <i>imbroil</i> , <i>immature</i> , <i>impart</i> , for <i>in</i> — and <i>broil</i> , <i>in</i> and <i>mature</i> , <i>in</i> and <i>part</i> .
n	an?	When it may be sounded <i>an</i> , as in <i>Anatomy</i> , <i>anoiance</i> , <i>anoint</i> , <i>another</i> , sounded <i>Natomy</i> , <i>noiance</i> , or <i>nufance</i> , <i>noint</i> , <i>notber</i> , especially after <i>a</i> , or some other <i>Vowel</i> .
n	an?	In Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as <i>villany</i> , sounded <i>'vil'ny</i> .
n	ann?	When it may be sounded as <i>ann</i> , as in <i>anneal</i> , <i>annibilate</i> , <i>annotation</i> , <i>annuity</i> , <i>annul</i> , <i>annunciation</i> , sounded <i>neal</i> , <i>nibilate</i> , <i>notation</i> , <i>null</i> , &c.
n	dne?	In <i>Wednesday</i> , sounded <i>Wensday</i> .
n	en?	When it may be sounded <i>en</i> , as in <i>enough</i> , <i>enumerate</i> &c. And when <i>e</i> is silent before <i>n</i> in Words of three or more Syllables of a <i>quick Run</i> , as in <i>fastened</i> , <i>hastened</i> , sounded <i>fast'ned</i> , <i>hast'ned</i> , &c.
n	ena?	In <i>enamel</i> , <i>enamour</i> , sounded <i>amel</i> , <i>amour</i> .
n	enb?	In <i>maidenhead</i> , sounded <i>maid'ned</i> .

Questions.		Answers				
When is the Sound of	writ- ten	N.				
n	gn ?	In — <i>agnail</i> <i>Armigniac</i> <i>arraign</i> <i>assign</i> <i>Aubigny</i> <i>bagneo</i> <i>Bretaign</i>	<i>Bulloign</i> <i>Champaign</i> <i>Cognisance</i> <i>Collogn</i> <i>consign</i> <i>darreign</i> <i>deign</i>	<i>design</i> <i>effoign</i> <i>feign</i> <i>Flavigny</i> <i>foraign</i> <i>Gascogn</i> <i>recognisance</i>	<i>reign</i> <i>resign</i> <i>Seignior</i> <i>sign</i> <i>sovereign.</i>	
		Wherein the <i>g</i> is not founded, as it is not also in <i>gnar, gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, g nibble, gnomon.</i>				
n	bn ?	In <i>John</i> , founded <i>Jon.</i>				
n	inn ?	In <i>innovation</i> , founded <i>novation.</i>				
n	kn ?	When it may be founded <i>kn</i> , as in				
		<i>knack</i> <i>knacker</i> <i>knag</i> <i>knap</i> <i>knapple</i> <i>knapsack</i>	<i>knapweed</i> <i>knaue</i> <i>knead</i> <i>knee</i> <i>kneel</i> <i>knell</i>	<i>knick</i> <i>knife</i> <i>knight</i> <i>knit</i> <i>knob</i> <i>knock</i>	<i>knoll</i> <i>knob</i> <i>knot</i> <i>knotgrass</i> <i>know</i> <i>knowl</i>	<i>knowledge</i> <i>knubble</i> <i>knuckle</i> <i>knür</i> <i>knurl</i> <i>kurling.</i>
n	ln ?	In <i>Lincoln</i> , founded <i>Lincon.</i>				
n	llon ?	In <i>gallon</i> , founded <i>gane</i> in Berks.				
n	mn ?	In <i>Mnason, Mnemsyne, Mneſter, Mneſteur.</i>				
n	mp ?	In <i>account, comptroll, comptroller</i> , founded <i>account, controul, controuler.</i>				
n	nd ?	When it may be founded <i>nd</i> , as in				
		<i>almond</i> <i>beyond</i> <i>Deſmond</i> <i>deſpond</i>	<i>diamond</i> <i>Edmond</i> <i>Hammond</i> <i>Ormond</i>	<i>Oſmond</i> <i>Oſtend</i> <i>Raymond</i> <i>Redmond</i>	<i>riband</i> <i>Richmond</i> <i>rind</i> <i>Rosamund</i>	<i>waſtband</i> <i>wriſtband.</i>

More

Questions.		Answers.	N.																																			
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																																					
n	nd?	More especially when the <i>d</i> comes between two Consonants, as <i>nd</i> in <i>Candle, chandler, dandle, dwindle, fondle, handle, kin- dle, spindle, trundle.</i>																																				
n	nd?	When a Consonant is added to such as end in 'nd, as in																																				
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n	ng?	In <i>mongcorn</i> , founded <i>muncorn</i> .																																				
n	nb?	In <i>Inbolder</i> , founded without the <i>b</i> .																																				
n	nn?	When the Chapter of <i>double Letters</i> directs it.																																				
n	nne?	In some French Words, as <i>Baionne, Guienne, &c.</i>																																				
n	nny?	In <i>penny-worth</i> , founded <i>penworth</i> .																																				
n	nnyw?	In the same, founded <i>penorth</i> (or <i>penertb</i> .)																																				
n	nt?	When it may be founded <i>nt</i> , as in																																				
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n	on?	When it may be founded <i>on</i> , as when <i>o</i> is silent in the Middle of Words of three or more Syllables that have a quick Run, as in <i>pardoned, reckoned, founded</i> <i>pard'ned, reck'ned, &c.</i>																																				
		In																																				

Questions.		Answers. N. NA. NG. NN. NO. NP. NS.																														
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.																															
n	fn ?	In <i>demesn, mesn, sneese</i> , founded <i>demain, mene, neese</i> .																														
n	ven ?	In <i>seven-night</i> , founded, and now commonly written <i>sennight</i> .																														
na	dina ?	In <i>ordainance, ordinary</i> , founded <i>ornance, ormary</i> .																														
ngc	nc ?	In <i>Lincoln, rancour</i> .																														
ngc	ncb ?	In <i>anchor, Anchoret</i> .																														
ngc	nk ?	In all other Words, as <i>bank, link, &c.</i> founded <i>bangk, lingk, &c.</i>																														
ngg	ng ?	In all Words, as in <i>finger, linger, &c.</i>																														
ngq	nq ?	In <i>banque, banquet, cinque, conquer</i> , founded <i>bangk, banquet, singk, &c.</i>																														
ngk	nc ?	See <i>ngc</i> — <i>nc</i> .																														
	ncb ?	See <i>ngc</i> — <i>ncb</i> .																														
	nk ?	See <i>ngc</i> — <i>nk</i> .																														
	nq ?	See <i>ngq</i> — <i>nq</i> .																														
nn	gn ?	See <i>n</i> — <i>gn</i> .																														
nn	n ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it ; and in these																														
		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>banish</i></td> <td><i>coney</i></td> <td><i>manour</i></td> <td><i>onion</i></td> <td><i>synod</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Banister</i></td> <td><i>finish</i></td> <td><i>many</i></td> <td><i>opinion</i></td> <td><i>Trinity</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>banister</i></td> <td><i>generous</i></td> <td><i>minow</i></td> <td><i>penance</i></td> <td><i>vinegar</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>canon</i></td> <td><i>honey</i></td> <td><i>miniature</i></td> <td><i>runagate</i></td> <td><i>vinew.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cbronical</i></td> <td><i>honour</i></td> <td><i>minish</i></td> <td><i>finew</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cbronicle</i></td> <td><i>linage</i></td> <td><i>nonage</i></td> <td><i>Spaniel</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>banish</i>	<i>coney</i>	<i>manour</i>	<i>onion</i>	<i>synod</i>	<i>Banister</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>opinion</i>	<i>Trinity</i>	<i>banister</i>	<i>generous</i>	<i>minow</i>	<i>penance</i>	<i>vinegar</i>	<i>canon</i>	<i>honey</i>	<i>miniature</i>	<i>runagate</i>	<i>vinew.</i>	<i>cbronical</i>	<i>honour</i>	<i>minish</i>	<i>finew</i>		<i>cbronicle</i>	<i>linage</i>	<i>nonage</i>	<i>Spaniel</i>	
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nn	ndd ?	In <i>grand-dame</i> , founded <i>grannam</i> .																														
nn	nn ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.																														
nore	norb ?	In <i>North</i> , founded <i>Nore</i> by Seamen.																														
np	nap ?	In <i>banaper</i> , founded <i>ban'per</i> .																														
ns	nds ?	When it may be founded <i>nds</i> , as in <i>commands, demands, rinds, &c.</i> See <i>nc</i> — <i>nd</i> .																														
ns	nes ?	When <i>s</i> is added to such as end in <i>ne</i> , with silent <i>e</i> , as <i>bones, fines, lines, mines, &c.</i> and <i>Jones</i> . See the Chapter of silent <i>e</i> .																														

In

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers.

NS. NT. NU. O.

ns

ns ?

ns

nts ?

In *Venison*, founded without the *i*.
When it may be founded *ns*, as in *covenants*, *elephants*, &c. which some found without the *t*, which is apt to be silent between *Consonants*, especially if *n* be the first.

nsʃ

nch ?

nt

not ?

In all Words; as in *bench*, *bunch*, *finch*, *haunch*, &c.
In *mayn't*, for *may not*.

nsʃ

noia ?

In *anoiance*, founded *nusance*.

O.

(1)

Note

THAT *o* is seldom written in the End of *English* Words.

(2)

Note

That *oe* in the *Latine* is written *e* in *English*, as *foelicitas* is written *felicity*, but those from the *Greek* are written *oe*, as in *oeconomy*, *oecumenical*, *oedematous*, &c.

o

a ?

In *chaps*, *Sabbath*, *stamp*, *tabaco*, abusively founded sometimes as with an *o*, as *chops*.

o

ao ?

In *Bilbao*, *extraordinary*, *gaol*, in which *ao* is founded as *o*. See *a* — *ao*.

o

aob ?

In *Pharaob*, founded *Pharo*.

o

au ?

When it may be founded *au*, as in

auburn

augre

Autumn

flaunt

Pauls

auction

August.

auxiliary

fraud

plausible

audacious

aumber

because

berauld

restauration

audible

aumelet

cautious

Henault

sausage

audience

aunt

centaury

jaundice

ribauldry

Audit

auspicious

daunt

laudable

vault.

auditor

austere

Dauphin

maudlin

auf(awl)

authentick

debauch

maugre

augment

author

fault

nauseous

Which many found as with an *o*.

See

Questions.		Answers.	O.
When is the Sound of	written		
o	ough?	See au — augh.	
o	aut ?	In <i>hautboys</i> , <i>haut goust</i> , founded <i>hoboy</i> s, <i>ho go</i> .	
o	aw ?	See au, written aw.	
o	eau ?	In the Sound of <i>beau</i> in the Beginning of all Words.	
		See eu, eau, or e — ea.	
o	eaux?	In <i>Boardeaux</i> , founded <i>Boordo</i> .	
o	eo ?	When it may be founded eo, as in <i>George</i> , <i>meteor</i> , <i>pigeon</i> , <i>Theology</i> , <i>urcheon</i> , &c. See e — eo ; jo — geo ; sho — sheo.	
o	eo ?	Always in <i>teous</i> , founded <i>tous</i> in the End of Words ; as <i>beauteous</i> , <i>courteous</i> , &c. And in <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>hideous</i> .	
o	eo ?	When o is added to such as end in silent e, as <i>hereof</i> , <i>moreover</i> , <i>whereof</i> , &c.	
o	eon ?	Always when <i>tos</i> or <i>tous</i> in the End of Words, may be founded <i>teous</i> , as in <i>righteous</i> , &c.	
o	ew ?	When it may be founded ew, as in these six, <i>chew</i> , <i>eschew</i> , <i>shew</i> , <i>shrew</i> , <i>shrewd</i> , <i>Shrewsbury</i> , founded <i>cho</i> , <i>shrode</i> , <i>Shrosbury</i> , &c.	
o	bo ?	When it may be founded bo, as in <i>homage</i> , <i>holster</i> , <i>homo</i> , in the Beginning of all Words, <i>bofannah</i> , <i>boft</i> , <i>boftage</i> , <i>bofteß</i> , <i>boftler</i> , <i>boftile</i> , <i>boulet</i> , <i>bour</i> , <i>fo-bo</i> , <i>ink-born</i> , &c. often founded as with o only.	
o	i ?	In <i>liquirice</i> , founded <i>liquorice</i> .	
o	ino ?	In <i>inoculate</i> , founded <i>oculate</i> .	
o	io ?	When it may be founded io, as <i>cushion</i> , <i>fashion</i> , &c. See e — io ; jo and sho.	
o	ion ?	See ou — ion.	
o	oa ?	In these forty four of one Syllable that sound long.	
		board cloak float boar moan road	
		boar coach foal loach moap roan	
		boast coal foam load moat roar	
		broach coap goad loaf oat shoar	
		broad coast goat loan oath smock	
		choak coat groan loath poach soak	

soap

Questions.		Answers.	O.																
When is the Sound of	written.																		
		<table> <tr> <td>soap</td><td>break (in wheel)</td><td>road</td><td>ak</td></tr> <tr> <td>soar</td><td>throat</td><td>roast</td><td>wood.</td></tr> </table>	soap	break (in wheel)	road	ak	soar	throat	roast	wood.									
soap	break (in wheel)	road	ak																
soar	throat	roast	wood.																
		<p>And in these,</p> <p><i>Abroach, abroad, Abinoam, approach, Boanerges, Gilboa, Feroboam, incroach, mecoacan, reproach Zoan, Zoar.</i></p> <p>(1.) Except Words that signify somewhat <i>done</i> and <i>past</i>; that admit (<i>be</i>) or (<i>it was</i>) before them, which are all written with <i>o</i> only, as <i>he abode, he bore, he crope, he dole, he drove, &c.</i> — <i>it was cloven, it was shorn, it was woven, &c.</i></p> <p>(2.) Except such as come from other Languages, as <i>bole, pole, pore, &c.</i> and such as you find written otherwise under this Sound of <i>o</i>.</p>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>oe?</i>	In the End of these fix English Words, <i>viz. doe, (a flea) foe, roe, (deer) foe, roe, woe</i> ; and no more of any kind.																	
<i>o</i>	<i>oe?</i>	When it may be founded <i>oe</i> , as <i>goeth, &c.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>og?</i>	See <i>n — gn.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>ogh?</i>	In some Irish Names, as <i>Toghal, &c.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>oh?</i>	In <i>Job! John, oh!</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>oi?</i>	In <i>hemorrhoids, founded emerald.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>oig?</i>	See <i>n — gn.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>ol?</i>	When it may be founded <i>ol</i> , as in																	
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<i>Bristol</i>	<i>Holms</i>	<i>Leopold</i>	<i>Solms</i>																
<i>Cholmley</i>	<i>bolm</i>	<i>Lincoln</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>																
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<i>Holborn</i>	<i>bolpens</i>	<i>solder</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>o-o?</i>	When it may be founded <i>o</i> and <i>o</i> , as in <i>co-operate, co-ordinate.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>orce?</i>	In <i>Worcester, founded Wofter.</i>																	
<i>o</i>	<i>ou?</i>	See <i>or — our; os — ous.</i>																	
		M	In																

Questions.		Answers.	O. OI.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
o	once?	In Gloucester, founded Gloster.	
o	ough?	In thirty Words, viz.	
		although	cough
		beough	dough
		borough	doughty
		bough	drough
		bought	enough
		brought	fought
		hiccough	bough
		lough	Longer
		mough	nough
		ought	plough
		rough	trough
		sough	wough
		thought	trough
		trough	wrough
		wrough	wrough
o	oul?	In souldier, founded sodier.	
o	ouft?	In haut goust, founded bo go.	
o	ow?	When it may be founded ow in the End of Words, or before a Vowel, as ow, owing; follow, following, &c. otherwise it is always o, when it cannot be founded ow, unless it be one of those above, that are written ough.	
o	uo?	See k — qu, where you have all such.	
o	who?	When it may be founded who, as in these eight, who, whole, whome, whore, wortle, whose, whow, whomp.	
o	wo?	When it may be founded wo, as in forswore, forsworn, swole, swol'n, swop, sword, swore, sworn; and such as begin with wo; as wo, wolf, Wolverhampton, Wolverton, woman, womb, wonder, wont, word, work, worm, worn, worry, worse, worship, wort, worth, worthy, woven, would, wound: Which are, especially those of two or more Syllables, founded as beginning with an o.	
o	woa?	In woad, founded ode.	
oi	ois?	When d or s is added to such as end in oy, as enjoy, enjoied, enjoies, joy, joies, &c. tho' tis needless to write the e (as has been said) no more than in said, paid, &c.	
oi	oig?	See n — gn.	

In

Questions.		Answers.	OI. ON. OO.
When is the Sound of	written.		
oi	oy?	In the End of Words and before a Vowel, as in <i>joy, toy, loyal, royal, voyage.</i>	
oi	oui?	When it may be founded <i>oui</i> , as in <i>quoif, quoil, quoit.</i>	
oier	oir?	Always when it may be founded <i>oir</i> , as in <i>devoir, &c.</i>	
ond	onds?	When it may be founded <i>onds</i> , as <i>almonds, diamonds, &c.</i>	
once	onts?	When it may be founded <i>onts</i> , as <i>Beaumonts, &c.</i>	
(1)	Note	That <i>oo</i> is never written before or after a Vowel, <i>w</i> , or <i>y</i> , unless it be when a Vowel is added to it as in <i>coo, cootib, cooing</i> ; and after <i>w</i> in <i>wood, woof, wool</i> ; and no more.	
(2)	Note	That <i>oo</i> being an easy and sweet Sound, is never written when it can be founded any other way, but according to that Sound that it has besides that of <i>oo</i> ; as suppose it be, that of <i>o, u, eo, eou, io, iou, &c.</i>	
(3)	Note	That it's Sound is simple and not compound, tho' signified by two Letters.	
(4)	Note	That it begins no Word, nor ends any but <i>canoo, coo, cuckoo</i> , (or <i>cuckow</i>) <i>shoo</i> , (or <i>shoe</i>) <i>too, woo</i> , (or <i>woe</i>)	
(5)	Note	That <i>oo</i> is never written when it sounds short, but some other Vowel or Vowels for it; as in <i>bull, pull, courage, &c.</i> Except in <i>book, brook, cook, cookery, foot, forsook, forsootib, good, bood, look, foot, stood, took, wood, wool.</i> You'll see what is written for it in the Rules.	
oo	ao?	In <i>Bilbao</i> .	
oo	eo?	See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> , for they are the same.	
oo	eu?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>eu</i> , for they are the same.	
oo	boo?	When it may be founded <i>boo</i> after a Vowel, as <i>bood, boof, book, koop, boord</i> , and in <i>bood</i> in the End of Words, as in <i>likelihoood, manhoood, Priesthoood, &c.</i>	
oo	i?	In <i>Bishop</i> , founded <i>Booshop</i> by some.	
oo	io?	See <i>e</i> — <i>io</i> ; <i>jo</i> and <i>sho</i> .	
oo	iou?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>iou</i> , and <i>jo</i> and <i>sho</i> , written <i>gion</i> , and <i>sion</i> , or <i>tion, &c.</i>	

Questions.		Answers.	OO.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
oo	in ?	In all proper Names, that sound <i>joos</i> or <i>shoes</i> in the End thereof; as <i>Georgius</i> , <i>Pompius</i> , <i>Sergius</i> , &c.	
oo	o ?	In all Words when it may be founded <i>o</i> ; except it may be founded <i>ow</i> : Also in the End of Words, or before a Vowel.	
oo	o ?	Before and after all Vowels, (when it cannot be founded <i>ow</i> .) Except it be when a Vowel is added to such as end in <i>oo</i> ; as <i>coo</i> , <i>ooeth</i> , <i>ooing</i> ; <i>shoo</i> , <i>shooeth</i> , <i>shooing</i> , &c.	
oo	o ?	Always before <i>e</i> , <i>w</i> , and <i>y</i> , as <i>more</i> , <i>follow</i> , &c.	
oo	o ?	Always after <i>w</i> , <i>wh</i> , and <i>y</i> . Except <i>buoy</i> , — <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> — <i>swoon</i> , and <i>whoop</i> .	
oo	o ?	Always before <i>th</i> . Except in <i>booth</i> , <i>smooth</i> , <i>sooth</i> , <i>tooth</i> , &c.	
oo	o ?	In <i>do</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>who</i> , and their Derivatives, as <i>ado</i> , <i>dost</i> , <i>dorth</i> , &c. — <i>altogether</i> , <i>into</i> , <i>thereto</i> , <i>together</i> , <i>unso</i> , <i>whereto</i> , — <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> .	
oo	o ?	In Words that come from the French, as <i>cochinel</i> , <i>concre</i> , <i>Monsieur</i> , <i>patron</i> , <i>pantou</i> , &c. which are founded as with <i>oo</i> .	
oo	o ?	In these that fall under none of the Rules, viz.	
		afford	comb
		bomb	Ford
		ford	gold
		gamboja	Monday
		More	Rame
		tomb	womb.
oo	oa ?	In <i>aboard</i> , <i>boar</i> , (a clown) <i>board</i> .	
oo	oe ?	In <i>doe</i> , <i>does</i> , <i>doest</i> , <i>doeth</i> , <i>five</i> and <i>wee</i> , when written with an <i>e</i> , as many do.	
oo	obo ?	In <i>cobort</i> .	
oo	ool ?	In <i>Woolstead</i> , founded <i>woolsted</i> .	
oo	orce ?	In <i>Worcester</i> , founded <i>Woolster</i> .	
oo	ou ?	When it may be founded <i>ow</i> , as in <i>our</i> and <i>ous</i> in the End of Words; as in <i>behaviour</i> , <i>favour</i> , &c. <i>famous</i> , <i>hainous</i> , &c.	

Before

Questions.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten

Answers.

oo.

oo

ou ?

Before all double Consonants, and *g* (in *age*) which is a double Consonant ; as in

<i>couch</i>	<i>court</i>	<i>crouch</i>	<i>gourd</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>touch</i>
<i>could</i>	<i>courtship</i>	<i>fourth</i>	<i>mouch</i>	<i>flouch</i>	<i>vouch</i>
<i>course</i>	<i>courteous</i>	<i>gouge</i>	<i>maurn</i>	<i>fouse</i>	<i>would</i>

Except *roast*, or when a Consonant is added to such as have *oo* before a single Consonant ; as *book*, *books* ; *look*, *looks*, &c. See *u* — *ou*.

oo

ou ?

In such as come from the French that are written *ou*, as

<i>accoutre</i>	<i>capouchine</i>	<i>coustume</i>	<i>rendez.vouez</i>
<i>amour</i>	<i>compas</i>	<i>manoeuvre'd</i>	<i>rencontre</i>
<i>boutefeu</i>	<i>courier</i>	<i>gourmandise</i>	<i>Toulou.</i>
<i>Bourdeaux</i>	<i>Courtney</i>	<i>Larvain</i>	
<i>capouch</i>	<i>courtney</i>	<i>Larvins</i>	

oo

ough ?

See *o* — *ough*.

oo

oul ?

In *could*, *should*, *would*, founded *coo'd*, *fluo'd*, *woo'd*.

oo

ou ?

In *rendez.vouez*, founded *rendevoo*.

oo

ow ?

When it may be founded *oo* in the End of Words, or before a Vowel, unless it be written *ough*, or some other way directed in the Rules of *oo*.

oo

u ?

Always when it may be founded *u*, more especially when it is founded short after these Lip-consonants ; *b*, *p*, — *f*, *v*, — and *m* ; as in *bull*, *pull*, — *full*, *vulgar* ; — *Mulgrave*, &c. wherein the *u* is founded *oo*.

oo

u ?

In all Words of two or more Syllables that may be founded *um* in the End thereof ; as in

<i>arcanum</i>	<i>Capernaum</i>	<i>guaiacum</i>	<i>premium</i>
<i>bdellium</i>	<i>decorum</i>	<i>iconium</i>	<i>tedium</i> , &c.
<i>bonum</i>	<i>galbanum</i>	<i>Laudanum</i>	

Always

Questions.		Answers.	OO. OP. OR. OS.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
oo	u?	Always between <i>g</i> or <i>g</i> and a Vowel in the same Syllable; as in <i>anguish</i> , <i>guilt</i> , &c. which <i>u</i> has the real Sound of <i>oo</i> .	
oo	ul?	In <i>Mulgrave</i> , founded <i>Moograve</i> .	
oo	uo?	In <i>buoy</i> , founded <i>booy</i> .	
oo	w?	Always between <i>d</i> , <i>f</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>th</i> , and the Vowel in the same Syllable, as in <i>dwelt</i> , <i>fwelt</i> , <i>twelve</i> , <i>thwart</i> , &c.	
oo	wbo?	See <i>b</i> — <i>wb</i> .	
oo	whee?	In <i>wboop</i> , founded <i>oop</i> , especially after a Vowel.	
oo	wo?	When it may be founded <i>wo</i> , as in <i>forswore</i> , <i>two</i> , &c.	
oo	woe?	In <i>woe</i> , (to <i>court</i> ,) &c.	
oo	woo?	In <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> , — and <i> swooning</i> .	
oo	wool?	In <i>Woolstead</i> , founded <i>oostead</i> .	
oo	worce?	In <i>Worcester</i> , founded <i>ooster</i> .	
ooe	oo?	See <i>oor</i> — <i>oor</i> .	
oor	oor?	When it may be founded <i>oor</i> , as <i>door</i> , <i>floor</i> , <i>poor</i> , &c. founded sometimes, <i>doer</i> , <i>floer</i> , <i>poer</i> , &c.	
ooi	oi?	Always in the middle of Words, or before a Consonant, as in <i>boil</i> , <i>coil</i> , <i>join</i> , &c.	
oom	um?	In all that only found <i>um</i> and <i>oom</i> , in the End there of; as <i>Arcanum</i> , &c. See <i>oo</i> — <i>u</i> .	
oor	our?	Always when it may be founded <i>our</i> , (See <i>oo</i> — <i>ou</i>) as in <i>favour</i> , and all that end in <i>our</i> .	
oos	ous?	Always when it may be founded <i>ous</i> ; as in <i>famous</i> , and all that end in <i>ous</i> .	
ope	olp?	In <i>help</i> , <i>bolpen</i> , founded <i>hope</i> , <i>hopen</i> .	
or	our?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as in <i>honour</i> , <i>labour</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>our</i> , where you have all that end in <i>our</i> .	
ore	orsh?	In <i>North</i> , founded <i>Nore</i> .	
ore	over?	In <i>over</i> , founded <i>o're</i> .	
os	ous?	When it may be founded <i>ous</i> , as in <i>famous</i> , founded <i>famos</i> ; and all that end in <i>ous</i> .	
os	eous?	In all that may be founded <i>ous</i> or <i>teous</i> , and in <i>gorgeous</i> , <i>hideous</i> .	

In

Questions.		Answers																					
When is the Sound of	When is the Sound of	OS. OU. OW.																					
os	ious?	In all that may be sounded <i>ious</i> , and not written <i>eons</i> .																					
os	ius?	When it may be sounded <i>ius</i> , as in <i>Pontius</i> , &c. See <i>shus</i> .																					
	Note	That <i>ou</i> and <i>ow</i> , have two very different Sounds; (1) That in <i>soul</i> , <i>bowl</i> , <i>old</i> , <i>told</i> , &c. which is the true Sound of <i>o</i> and <i>oo</i> join'd together in one Syllable. (2) That in <i>bough</i> , <i>cow</i> , <i>now</i> , &c. which is the true Sound of <i>u</i> short, in <i>but</i> , <i>cut</i> , &c. and <i>oo</i> join'd together in one Syllable.																					
on	au?	In <i>Pauls</i> Church, founded <i>Pouls</i> . See <i>o</i> — <i>au</i> .																					
on	eon?	When you have the Sound of <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , in the End of Words; and <i>gorgeous</i> , and <i>bideous</i> . See <i>tous</i> — <i>teous</i> .																					
on	ew?	When it may be sounded <i>ew</i> , as in <i>chew</i> , <i>eschew</i> , <i>shew</i> , <i>shrew</i> , <i>shrewd</i> , <i>Shrewsbury</i> .																					
on	ion?	In all that may be sounded <i>ion</i> , &c. as <i>gracious</i> , <i>spurious</i> , &c. (See <i>ous</i> — <i>ions</i>) Except <i>gorgeous</i> , and <i>bideous</i> , and all such as may be also sounded <i>tous</i> or <i>teous</i> , which always are written <i>teous</i> .																					
on	o?	See <i>oul</i> — <i>ol</i> .																					
on	ough?	See <i>o</i> — <i>ough</i> .																					
on	oux?	In <i>randevoux</i> , founded <i>randevou</i> .																					
on	ow?	In the End of all Words and before a Vowel, or <i>n</i> alone in the same Syllable, as <i>mow</i> , <i>mowing</i> , <i>known</i> . Except such as end in <i>ough</i> . See <i>o</i> — <i>ough</i> ; and some foreign Words; as <i>Anjou</i> , <i>Poitou</i> , &c. and the Word <i>Noun</i> .																					
on	ow?	In these irregular nineteen of one Syllable,																					
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>bowge</i></td> <td><i>chowse</i></td> <td><i>bowp</i></td> <td><i>lowt</i></td> <td><i>powk</i></td> <td><i>shour</i></td> <td><i>tour</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>bowr</i></td> <td><i>cour</i></td> <td><i>bowt</i></td> <td><i>owse</i></td> <td><i>pour</i></td> <td><i>shrowd</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>browse</i></td> <td><i>dowse</i></td> <td><i>lowr</i></td> <td><i>owz</i></td> <td><i>powt</i></td> <td><i>fosse</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>bowge</i>	<i>chowse</i>	<i>bowp</i>	<i>lowt</i>	<i>powk</i>	<i>shour</i>	<i>tour</i>	<i>bowr</i>	<i>cour</i>	<i>bowt</i>	<i>owse</i>	<i>pour</i>	<i>shrowd</i>		<i>browse</i>	<i>dowse</i>	<i>lowr</i>	<i>owz</i>	<i>powt</i>	<i>fosse</i>	
<i>bowge</i>	<i>chowse</i>	<i>bowp</i>	<i>lowt</i>	<i>powk</i>	<i>shour</i>	<i>tour</i>																	
<i>bowr</i>	<i>cour</i>	<i>bowt</i>	<i>owse</i>	<i>pour</i>	<i>shrowd</i>																		
<i>browse</i>	<i>dowse</i>	<i>lowr</i>	<i>owz</i>	<i>powt</i>	<i>fosse</i>																		
ow	ow?	In these nine of more Syllables than one, <i>adwoufon</i> , <i>avowry</i> , <i>avowtry</i> , <i>dowdy</i> , <i>dowry</i> , <i>dowset</i> , <i>drowfy</i> , <i>bowfel</i> , <i>bowset</i> .																					

Questions.		Answers.	OU. OW. OY.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
ou	u ?	In <i>Pukets</i> , founded <i>puksu</i> ; and in <i>buge</i> , <i>strut</i> , abundantly founded <i>bouge</i> , <i>strout</i> .	
-ou	ul ?	In <i>Fulks</i> , founded <i>Fouks</i> .	
ou	non ?	When it may be founded <i>nous</i> , as in	
		ambiguous	ingenuous
		conspicuous	perfidious
		corruptious	presumptuous
		contiguous	promiscuous
		strenuous	sumptuous
			superfluous
			tempestuous
ouer	our ?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as <i>four</i> , <i>hour</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>four</i> , &c. Except six in <i>our</i> , <i>bour</i> , <i>cour</i> , <i>lower</i> , <i>power</i> , <i>shour</i> , <i>tour</i> .	
ouer	ower ?	When it may be founded <i>ouer</i> , but not <i>our</i> or <i>owr</i> ; as <i>power</i> , <i>tower</i> , &c.	
oul	ol ?	When the true Sound of <i>ou</i> in <i>soul</i> comes before <i>l</i> , as <i>bold</i> , <i>bolster</i> , <i>bolt</i> , &c. Except only three Words ending in <i>oul</i> , viz. <i>to bout</i> Meal; <i>mould</i> (to cast in) and <i>soul</i> ; — And three in <i>owl</i> ; that is, <i>bowl</i> , <i>prowl</i> , <i>trowl</i> , which some write with <i>oll</i> .	
ous	omp ?	In <i>accompt</i> , <i>comptroll</i> , <i>comptroller</i> .	
ous	nous ?	When it may be founded <i>nous</i> , as in <i>vertuous</i> , <i>u—nou</i> , above.	
ouer	our ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>our</i> .	
ouer	ower ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>ouer</i> .	
ouer	owr ?	In those six above, where <i>ouer</i> is written <i>our</i> .	
owr	owr ?	See <i>ouer</i> — <i>our</i> .	
oy	oy ?	In <i>bluy</i> , (at Sea) founded <i>boy</i> .	

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	written	
P.		
(1)	Note	T HAT the Sound of <i>b</i> and <i>p</i> are like, and that of <i>b</i> easier; therefore <i>p</i> is apt to take the Sound of <i>b</i> .
(2)	Note	That <i>p</i> is always written when sounded, but in the Word <i>biccup</i> , written <i>biccough</i> .
(3)	Note	That <i>bp</i> or <i>pb</i> are never written but when the Parts of Compounds bring them to meet; as in <i>cup-board</i> , <i>shop-board</i> , <i>ship-board</i> , &c. Except <i>upbraid</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>ap?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ap</i> , as in <i>Apocrypha</i> , <i>Aposthecary</i> , sounded <i>Pocrypha</i> , <i>Posthecary</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>app?</i>	When it may be sounded as <i>app</i> , as in <i>apparel</i> , <i>Apparitor</i> , <i>appeach</i> , <i>appendage</i> , <i>appendent</i> , <i>applaud</i> , <i>applause</i> , <i>apply</i> , <i>appoint</i> , <i>apportion</i> , <i>appose</i> , <i>Apprentice</i> , <i>appropriate</i> , <i>approve</i> , <i>appurtenance</i> ; wherein the <i>a</i> is often slipt over in the Run of Discourse, especially after <i>a</i> , or a Word ending in a <i>Vowel</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>dep?</i>	In <i>depending</i> , sounded <i>pending</i> the Suit.
<i>p</i>	<i>emp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>emp</i> , as in <i>empannel</i> , <i>emparlance</i> , <i>empeach</i> , <i>emprison</i> , which are sounded <i>pannel</i> , <i>parlance</i> , <i>peach</i> , <i>prison</i> . See <i>p</i> — <i>imp</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>ep?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>ep</i> , as in <i>Epiphany</i> , <i>Epistle</i> , <i>Epitome</i> , &c. in which the <i>e</i> is sometimes not sounded after a <i>Vowel</i> , especially after <i>e</i> , as in <i>the</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>gb?</i>	In <i>biccough</i> , sounded <i>biccup</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>imp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>imp</i> , as in <i>impannel</i> , <i>imparlance</i> , <i>impart</i> , <i>impeach</i> , <i>impoverish</i> , <i>impound</i> , <i>imprison</i> , sounded often without the <i>im</i> ; as to <i>pound</i> , &c.
<i>p</i>	<i>op?</i>	In <i>Opinion</i> , sounded <i>pinion</i> by the Vulgar; especially after a <i>Vowel</i> .
<i>p</i>	<i>opp?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>opp</i> , as in <i>opportunity</i> , <i>oppose</i> , <i>opposing</i> ; sounded <i>portunity</i> and <i>psing</i> ; without the <i>op</i> in the Run of Discourse, especially after <i>o</i> or a <i>Vowel</i> .
		N
		In

Questions.		Answers.	P.	PA.	PB.	PP.	PS.
When is the Sound of	written						
p	pb ?	In <i>Diphthong</i> , <i>Triphthong</i> , founded <i>Diphthong</i> , <i>Triphthong</i> ; and in <i>uphold</i> , <i>Upbolster</i> .					
p	pp ?	As the Chapter of double Letters directs.					
p	pt ?	When it may be founded <i>pt</i> , as in <i>rupt</i> and <i>script</i> in the End of Words, wherein the <i>t</i> is often omitted; as in <i>abrupt</i> , <i>bankrupt</i> , <i>corrupt</i> , <i>interrupt</i> , <i>prerupt</i> ; — <i>manuscript</i> , <i>postscript</i> , <i>prescript</i> , <i>rescript</i> , <i>script</i> , <i>transcript</i> .					
p	pe ?	In <i>five pence</i> , founded <i>fippence</i> .					
p	upb ?	In <i>Upbolster</i> , founded <i>Polster</i> (or <i>Polsterer</i> .)					
par	par ?	When it cannot be founded <i>per</i> , as in <i>Parson</i> , &c. and <i>para</i> in all Words.					
par	per ?	Always when it may be founded <i>per</i> , as in <i>perfect</i> , &c.					
pb	p ?	When it may be founded as <i>p</i> , as in <i>couple</i> , &c. Except <i>upbraid</i> ; or where the <i>p</i> seems to double and does not.					
pb	pp ?	When it may be founded as <i>pp</i> , as in <i>dapple</i> , <i>grapple</i> , <i>supple</i> , &c.					
pp	p ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in these.					
		<div>Chapter</div> <div>propagate</div> <div>proper</div> <div>property</div> <div>stipulate</div> <div>tepid</div> <div>threepence</div> <div>topick</div> <div>wapentake</div>					
pp	pb ?	In <i>shepherd</i> , founded <i>shepperd</i> .					
pp	pp ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.					
pp	pep ?	In <i>five-pence</i> , founded <i>fippence</i> .					
ps	pice ?	In <i>coppice</i> , founded <i>cops</i> .					
		Q.					
(I)	Note	THAT <i>q</i> has the same Sound with <i>k</i> , and therefore is handled under <i>K</i> .					
		That.					

Questions.		Answers.	Q. QU. R.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
(2)	Note	That <i>q</i> is never written without an <i>u</i> after it; for it supplies the Place of <i>ku</i> , which is never written.	
<i>q</i>	acq?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>acqu</i> , as in <i>acquaintance</i> , <i>acquiesce</i> , <i>acquit</i> , <i>acquittal</i> , <i>acquittance</i> , <i>acquitted</i> ; often founded without the <i>ac</i> , as in <i>quit</i> , <i>quittance</i> , &c.	
<i>q</i>	c?	In <i>cuerpo</i> , sounded <i>querpo</i> .	
<i>q</i>	eq?	VWhen it may be sounded <i>eq</i> , as when <i>equinoctial</i> , <i>equip</i> , <i>equivalent</i> , <i>equivocal</i> , are sounded without the <i>e</i> , which they sometimes are after a Vowel, but especially after <i>tbe</i> .	
<i>q</i>	inq?	In <i>inquest</i> , sounded <i>quest</i> .	
<i>qui</i>	cho?	In <i>chore</i> , <i>chorister</i> , sounded <i>quire</i> , <i>querister</i> .	
<hr/>			
R.			
(1)	Note	THAT the Sound of <i>r</i> is like none, therefore exchanges Sound with none but <i>f</i> in <i>bandkerchief</i> , <i>kerchief</i> .	
(2)	Note	That all Vowels, simple or compound, but <i>ee</i> and <i>oo</i> , are apt to take the Sound of <i>e</i> or short <i>ü</i> (in <i>hit</i>) before <i>r</i> ; of which be aware.	
(3)	Note	That the Vowel or Vowels before <i>r</i> , especially in the middle of VVords of three or more Syllables that have a <i>quick Run</i> , is apt to be silent, or overrun; as in <i>Barbara</i> , <i>every</i> , &c. sounded <i>Barb'ra</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , &c. which is allow'd in Poetry.	
(4)	Note	That it is sometimes easier to found <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> , than not; (as I have proved in the first Part) hence it is that we Sound <i>ier</i> for <i>ire</i> , <i>ouer</i> for <i>our</i> , <i>uer</i> for <i>ure</i> , &c.	
<i>r</i>	ar?	VWhen it may be founded <i>ar</i> in the Beginning of VVords, as <i>aright</i> , <i>arise</i> , <i>arising</i> , <i>Arithmetick</i> , founded <i>right</i> , <i>rise</i> , &c.	
		N. 2.	VVhen

Questions.		Answers.	R.
When is the Sound of	written.		
r	ar ?	VWhen it may be founded ar, in the Middle of VWords of three or more Syllables that have a quick Rem ; as in <i>Barbara</i> , <i>Margaret</i> , founded <i>Barb'ra</i> , <i>Mar-g'ret</i> , &c.	
r	arr ?	When it may be founded arr, as in <i>arrears</i> , <i>arrest</i> , founded <i>rears</i> , <i>rest</i> , &c.	
r	aur ?	When it may be founded aur, as in <i>centaury</i> , founded <i>cent'ry</i> . &c.	
r	er ?	When it may be founded er, as in <i>bravery</i> , <i>every</i> , <i>livery</i> , &c. founded <i>brav'ry</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , <i>liv'ry</i> , &c.	
	Note	That if in the middle of such Words, you cannot found ar, aur, ir, or, our, ur ; it is always er.	
r	f ?	In <i>handkerchief</i> , <i>kerchief</i> , founded <i>handkercher</i> , <i>kercher</i> .	
r	ir ?	When it may be founded ir, as <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> .	
r	or ?	When it may be founded or, and not our ; as in <i>ivory</i> , founded <i>iv'ry</i> , &c.	
r	orrh ?	In <i>hemorrhoids</i> , founded <i>emerods</i> .	
r	our ?	When it may be founded our, as <i>favouring</i> , <i>favoury</i> , &c. founded <i>fav'ring</i> , <i>fav'ry</i> , &c.	
r	rd ?	When it may be founded rd, as in <i>hardly</i> , <i>worldly</i> , &c. founded <i>harly</i> , <i>worly</i> , &c.	
r	rb ?	When it may be founded rb, as in <i>rbam</i> , in the End of the Names of Places ; as <i>Durrham</i> , <i>Warrham</i> , &c. And	
r	rb ?	In all that come from r in the Greek, as <i>rhapsody</i> , <i>Rbenish</i> , <i>Rbese</i> , <i>Rhetorick</i> , <i>rheubarb</i> , <i>rheum</i> , <i>rheumatism</i> , <i>Rhine</i> , <i>rhinoceros</i> , <i>Rhodes</i> , <i>rhomb</i> , <i>rbus</i> , <i>rhythm</i> , or <i>Rhyme</i> ; and those where r is written <i>rrb</i> , which see below.	
r	rld ?	In <i>worldling</i> , <i>worldly</i> , founded <i>worling</i> , <i>worly</i> .	
r	rr ?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
r	rrb ?	In Words that come from the Greek, as <i>diarrhea</i> , <i>gonorrhea</i> , <i>hemorrhage</i> , <i>hemorrhoids</i> , <i>myrrh</i> , <i>phyllarrea</i> , <i>Pyrrhus</i> .	
			When

Questions.		Answers.																									
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.	{ R. RD. .RG. RI. RL. RN. RO. RR. RU. RW. RY.																									
r	ur ?	When it may be founded <i>ur</i> rather than <i>er</i> , as in <i>cen-suring</i> , <i>lecturing</i> , &c. founded <i>cens'ring</i> <i>lect'ring</i> , &c. When it may be founded <i>wr</i> , as in																									
r	ur ?																										
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<i>wrap</i>	<i>Wren</i>	<i>wringle</i>	<i>wrote</i>																								
rd	r ?	In <i>scholar</i> , abusively founded <i>scholard</i> .																									
rg	rgb ?	In <i>burgh</i> in the End of the Names of Towns.																									
ri	ir ?	In <i>birt</i> , founded <i>brit</i> .																									
rl	rldl ?	In <i>worlding</i> , <i>worldly</i> ; founded <i>worling</i> , <i>worly</i> .																									
rn	rdin ?	In <i>ordinance</i> , <i>ordinary</i> ; founded <i>ornance</i> , <i>ornary</i> .																									
row	oro ?	In <i>Coroner</i> , founded <i>Crowner</i> .																									
rr	r ?	VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in																									
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rr	tt ?	In <i>pottage</i> , founded <i>porrage</i> ; and some write <i>porridge</i> .																									
rum	rm ?	In <i>alarm</i> , founded <i>alarum</i> .																									
run	rn ?	In <i>bor'n</i> , <i>swor'n</i> , <i>tor'n</i> , <i>wor'n</i> .																									
rw	riw ?	In <i>periwig</i> , founded <i>perwig</i> .																									

S. THAT

S. THAT

Questions.		Answers.												
When is the Sound of	written.													
		S.												
(1)	Note	<p>THAT the Sound of <i>s</i> has three Characters.</p> <p> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c \text{ as in } cease, cite, \&c. \\ f \text{ as in } feat, fo, \&c. \\ s \text{ in the End of VVords, and after } f, \text{ as } as, af, \&c. \end{array} \right.$ </p>												
(2)	Note	That <i>c</i> and <i>f</i> are like in Sound to <i>z</i> , but that of <i>z</i> is the easiest; therefore <i>f</i> or <i>s</i> do very often take its Sound, tho <i>c</i> never does it.												
(3)	Note	That <i>c</i> is never used in VVords that are purely English, but in the End thereof with an <i>e</i> after it, or Derivatives of such. Except in <i>cester</i> in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Gloucester, Worcester, \&c.</i>												
(4)	Note	That some write <i>ce</i> in the Substantive, and <i>se</i> in Verbs, for Distinction's sake; and because <i>s</i> in the End of Verbs is apt to sound as <i>z</i> .												
<i>f</i>	<i>af?</i>	<p>VVhen it may be founded <i>af</i>, as in</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>asarabacca</i></td> <td><i>askew</i></td> <td><i>asquint</i></td> <td><i>asbray</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ascaunce</i></td> <td><i>asparagus</i></td> <td><i>astomish</i></td> <td><i>astride</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ascertain</i></td> <td><i>asperson</i></td> <td><i>astraddle</i></td> <td><i>asunder</i>;</td> </tr> </table> <p>sounded sometimes without the <i>a</i> after a Vowel, &c. as <i>skew, sparagus, squint, stonish, \&c.</i></p> <p>VVhen it may be founded <i>af</i>, as in <i>asbault, asbay, asamble, asseß, asfixe, asfixes, assurance, assure, asswage</i>, founded <i>seß, sine, fixes, surance, \&c.</i> especially after a Vowel.</p>	<i>asarabacca</i>	<i>askew</i>	<i>asquint</i>	<i>asbray</i>	<i>ascaunce</i>	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>astomish</i>	<i>astride</i>	<i>ascertain</i>	<i>asperson</i>	<i>astraddle</i>	<i>asunder</i> ;
<i>asarabacca</i>	<i>askew</i>	<i>asquint</i>	<i>asbray</i>											
<i>ascaunce</i>	<i>asparagus</i>	<i>astomish</i>	<i>astride</i>											
<i>ascertain</i>	<i>asperson</i>	<i>astraddle</i>	<i>asunder</i> ;											
<i>f</i>	<i>c?</i>	<p>In the End of all Words.</p> <p>(1) Except it does, or may be founded as <i>z</i>; for then it is <i>s</i> or <i>z</i>. See <i>z</i>.</p> <p>(2) Except it sounds short, and cannot be founded long; for if it sound short, and may be founded long, it is <i>ce</i>.</p>												

(3) Ex

Questions.

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writ-
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Answers

S.

(3) Except it be added *s*; it is added *s* when the VVord is compleat, and of like Signification without it; as *boy, boys*; *bone, bones*; &c.

(4) Except it comes before or after any Consonant in the End of VVords, but *s* in *acquiesce*, *n* or *r*.

(5) Except these sixteen after *n*.

<i>ascaunse</i>	<i>expanse</i>	<i>incense</i>	<i>recompense</i>
<i>condense</i>	<i>expense</i>	<i>intense</i>	<i>sense</i>
<i>dispanse</i>	<i>franchincense</i>	<i>propense</i>	<i>suspense</i>
<i>enbanse</i>	<i>immense</i>	<i>protense</i>	<i>tense.</i>

(6) Except all after *r* but these eleven.

<i>amerce</i>	<i>enforce</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>pearce</i>	<i>scarce</i>	<i>source.</i>
<i>divorce</i>	<i>farse</i>	<i>force</i>	<i>piece</i>	<i>searce</i>	

(7) Except these, that fall under none of the former Exceptions,

<i>abase</i>	<i>case</i>	<i>exercise</i>	<i>paradise</i>	<i>promise</i>	<i>recluse</i>
<i>abuse</i>	<i>disuse</i>	<i>excuse</i>	<i>pbrase</i>	<i>purchase</i>	<i>refuse</i>
<i>base</i>	<i>enterprise</i>	<i>franchise</i>	<i>practise</i>	<i>rasc</i>	<i>use.</i>

Note

That some of those that I have mentioned to be written *se*, are sometimes written *ce* in the Substantives; as *expen~~ce~~*, *recompans~~ce~~*, *suspens~~ce~~*, *practis~~ce~~*.

In the Beginning of

(1) These seven of one Syllable, *cease*, *cell*, (or *hole*) *cent*. (100) *cess*, *cich*, *cinque* (5) *cite*.

(2) In these proper Names.

<i>Celsus</i>	<i>Cesar</i>	<i>Cicero</i>	<i>Cirencester</i>	<i>Cyrene</i>
<i>Cerberus</i>	<i>Cesarea</i>	<i>Cicily</i>	<i>Cyprian</i>	<i>Cyril</i>
<i>Ceres</i>	<i>Cicely</i>	<i>Cilicia</i>	<i>Cyprus</i>	<i>Cyrus.</i>

(3) All

Questions.	Answers.	S.
When is the Sound of	written	
		<p>(3) All VVords that begin with the Sound of</p> <p><i>ceda, ceta, celq, celi, cellar,</i> <i>celf, cement, cenfer, cenfor, cenfur,</i> <i>centaur, center, senton, centor, centur,</i> <i>cephal, cere, cerem, cert, cerus, cester.</i></p> <p><i>cind, cinna, cipher, circ, cita, citi,</i> <i>citron, citrul, cittern, ciuet, ciui.</i></p> <p><i>cycle, and five have y, no more or less,</i> <i>cygnet, cylind, cymbal, cynick, cypress.</i></p>
f	c?	<p>In the Middle of Words, between the very Beginning and Ending, when an Addition is made to such as end in <i>ce</i>; as <i>artifice, artificial; grace, gracions</i>; &c. And in <i>cester</i> in the End of the Names of Places; as in <i>Gloucester, Worcester</i>, &c.</p>
f	c?	<p>In all that end in <i>ancy</i> and <i>ency</i>. Except <i>fansy, pansy, phantasy, pbrensy, tansy</i>.</p>
f	c?	<p>In the Sound of <i>acce, acci, dece, deci, suce, succee, succi, vice, and vici</i>, in the Beginning of all VVords. Except <i>axel, deserve, design, desire, desist</i>.</p>
f	c?	<p>In all other VVords.</p> <p>(1) Except all <i>Englist</i> VVords that are truly such.</p> <p>(2) Except it be before <i>a, o, oo, u</i>.</p> <p>(3) Except it be in the End of any Syllable besides the last, in which only <i>c</i> is written, unless it be in <i>Derivatives</i> from such as end in <i>ce</i>; as <i>graceful</i>, &c.</p> <p>(4) Except it is or may be sounded as <i>z</i>, either in the VVord concern'd, or any other of like Sound and Signification; (for <i>o</i> never sounds as <i>z</i> :) Thus though / sounds only as <i>f</i> in <i>braß</i>, it sounds as <i>z</i> in <i>Brasier</i>. Except</p>

Questions.

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Answers.

cept *advice, device, price*, whose Verbs 'sound as *z*, in *advise, devise, prize*.

(5) Except when an Addition is made before or after such as begin or end with *f* or *t*. See the Rules of *c* in the *Beginning* and *End* of Words.

(6) Except all such as sound as *sh* in the Beginning of the seeming last Syllable of Words, but a very few; all which you'll find under *sh*.

(7) Except it be *sc*. See *f* — *sc*.

(8) Except Compounds that begin with an English Word or Addition; as *be, fore, off, over, out, under, with*, or the like; for they are *English Compounds*.

(9) Except where the *f* seems to double, saving these ten Words; *acid, docil, facil, gracil, pacify, recip, anticipate, lubricity, opacity, voracity*.

(10) Except such as end in the Sound of *see*, that cannot be sounded *sy*, as with *long y* in *dy, fy*, &c.

(11) Except all Words that end in the Sound of *serve, sey, ser, sine, sion, sire, sis, sive, sy* in the End of Words; saving *chancey, medicine, balcion, scion, Francus, coercive*, and such as end in *ancy* or *ency*, but the few above excepted; and *mercy* and *secrecy*.

(12) Except the following Words and their *Derivatives*, that are not comprehended under any of the precedent *Exceptions*. viz.

<i>absence</i>	<i>counsel</i>	<i>insipid</i>	<i>position</i>	<i>sarsenet</i>
<i>absent</i>	<i>curfitor</i>	<i>insist</i>	(in the	<i>seresary</i>
<i>consecrate</i>	<i>deposite</i>	<i>penfit</i>	End of	<i>subside</i>
<i>consent</i>	<i>exquisite</i>	<i>perquiste</i>	Words)	<i>subsidy</i>
<i>consequence</i>	<i>farter</i>	<i>persecute</i>	<i>present</i>	<i>subsist</i>
<i>consider</i>	<i>housel</i>	<i>persevere</i>	<i>repository</i>	<i>version</i>
<i>confist</i>	<i>insinuate</i>	<i>persist</i>	<i>reprehensible</i>	

Questions.

Answers.

S.

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the
sound of

writ-
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f ce?

When *s*, founding short in the End of Words, may be founded long, as in

<i>Alice</i>	<i>cockatrice</i>	<i>Justice</i>	<i>office</i>	<i>service</i>
<i>Apprentice</i>	<i>complice</i>	<i>Lettice</i>	<i>orice</i>	<i>salace</i>
<i>Avarice</i>	<i>coppice</i>	<i>lettuce</i>	<i>palace</i>	<i>follice</i>
<i>Avise</i>	<i>crevice</i>	<i>liquirice</i>	<i>pinnacle</i>	<i>surface</i>
<i>benefice</i>	<i>edifice</i>	<i>malice</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>surplice</i>
<i>Boniface</i>	<i>Euface</i>	<i>Maurice</i>	<i>precipice</i>	<i>Venice</i>
<i>Bernice</i>	<i>frontispiece</i>	<i>menace</i>	<i>prejudice</i>	<i>verjuice,</i>
<i>Bettrice</i>	<i>furnace</i>	<i>notice</i>	<i>pumice</i>	
<i>chalice</i>	<i>Jandice</i>	<i>novice</i>	<i>sacrifice</i>	

which are often founded, as ending short in *s*.

f	chir?	In <i>chirurgion</i> , founded <i>Surgeon</i> .
f	d?	When it may be founded <i>d</i> , as in <i>didst</i> , <i>badst</i> , founded <i>dift</i> , <i>bast</i> , for Speed's sake.
f	enc?	When it may be founded <i>enc</i> , as in <i>encircle</i> , <i>encompass</i> , founded <i>circle</i> , <i>compass</i> .
f	enf?	In <i>ensnare</i> , founded <i>snare</i> .
f	es?	When it may be founded <i>es</i> , as in <i>escape</i> , <i>especial</i> , <i>espy</i> , <i>Esquire</i> , <i>establish</i> , <i>Estates</i> , founded <i>scape</i> , <i>squire</i> , <i>states</i> , &c.
f	ess?	When it may be founded <i>ess</i> , as <i>essay</i> , founded <i>say</i> .
f	ex?	In <i>example</i> , founded <i>sample</i> .
f	inc?	See <i>f</i> — <i>enc</i> .
f	inf?	When it may be founded <i>inf</i> , as in <i>inscription</i> , <i>infight</i> , founded sometimes as without the <i>in</i> .
f	isch?	In <i>ischiadica</i> , founded <i>stica</i> .
f	ps?	In <i>psalm</i> , <i>Psalmist</i> , <i>psalter</i> , <i>psend</i> in the Beginning of all VVords, <i>psora</i> , <i>Psyche</i> , and many where <i>ms</i> is written <i>mps</i> , which see.
f	pt?	In <i>ptarmick</i> , <i>ptisau</i> , founded <i>tarmick</i> , <i>tisan</i> ; and several where <i>ms</i> is written <i>mpt</i> , as <i>assumption</i> , <i>consumption</i> , <i>emption</i> , &c. See <i>ms</i> — <i>mpt</i> .

Always

Questions.		Answers.	S.
When is the sound of	writ-ten		
f	f?	Always before a, o, oo, u, and all Consonants.	
f	f?	In the End of all VVords, or after another f, as in as, was, pass, passing, &c.	
f	f?	In many that come from the Latine, &c. as in	
		absciss	decreſcent
		ascend	deſcend
		aſcenſion	deſcent
		aſcent	diſcern
		aſcertain	diſciple
		concreſcence	diſcipline
		concuſſion	effuſionate
		condeſcend	excreſcence
		conſcience	exſuſcite
		conſcionable	faiſination
		conſcious	iraſcible
		crescent	laſcivious
		damaſcen	
		muscle	ſcience
		obſcene	ſcillicick
		omniſcience	ſcimiter
		oſciscancy	ſcintillate
		preſcience	ſcin
		Priſcian	ſciograpby
		Priſcilla	ſcioliſt
		reſcind	ſect
		ſcene	ſciſſars
		ſcent	ſcrybia
		ſcepter	tranſcend.
		ſciatica	
	ſee?	In acquieſce.	
	ſeb?	In ſchedule, ſchiſm, ſchiſmatick.	
	ſe?	When Subſtantives that end in re, are ſounded as ze in the Verbs; as advice, to adviſe; device, to deviſe, &c.	
	ſe?	See the Chapter of ſilent e.	
	ſe?	In graſhopper, Griſtſhed, houſhold.	
	ſe?	In ingroſs, ſounded ingroſe or ingroce.	
	ſe?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
	ſe?	When it may be ſounded ſ, as in	
		Apoſtle	grifle
		brifle	juſtle
		bruſtle	Miſtleſe
		buſtle	neſtle
		caſtle	peſtle
		epiſtle	ruſtle
		thiſtle	
		throſtle	
		traſtle	
		whiſtle	
		wreſtle	
		VVherein ſ is commonly ſounded as ſ, as 'tis alſo in the following VVords. viz.	
		O 2	
		baſen	

Questions.		Answers	S.	SA.	SB.	SE.
When is the Sound of	wrist-ten					
		baſten chafſten faſten haſten moiſten Boſten cbriften gliſten liſten Muſten.				
	ſt ?	VVhen a Conſonant is added to ſuch as end in ſt, as in				
		beaſtly Cbriftmas yhoſtly moſtly breaf-cloſb coſtly baſtlet roaſtmeat breaf-plate Eaſt-cbeap laſtly waſtband caſt-ling gaſtly liſtliſſ wriſtband.				
f	ſb ?	In aſtma, founded aſma.				
f	ſw ?	VVhen it may be founded ſw, as in answer, &c.				
f	t ?	In ti before a Vowel. See ti — ſi.				
f	uceſ ?	In Glouceſter, founded Gloſter.				
f	x ?	VVhen it may be founded x as in Alexander, Xanti- pe, founded Aleſander, Santiſſe.				
f	z ?	Never; becauſe z is the eaſier and ſweeter Sound. See Z.				
ſa	cea ?	VVhen it may be founded cea, as Ocean, &c.				
ſa	cea ?	VVhen able or any a is added to ſuch as end in ce, as ſerviceable, &c.				
	Note	That ſuch as have able added to ſe, are written ſa; as adviſe, deviſe; adviſable, deviſable, &c.				
ſai	ceip ?	In receiſſe, founded reſaiſ.				
ſb	(ab ?	In Iſabell, founded Iſbel.				
ſe	ſi ?	In groſſ, ingroſſ, founded groſe, ingroſſe.				
(1)	Note	That ſb has only a ſimple Sound.				
(2)	Note	That it is like to, and ſweeter in Sound, than cb or ſ;				
(3)	Note	therefore they often take its Sound, as you'll find. That tho' you have the Sound of ſb very often in the Beginning of the laſt Syllable of VVords, as in action, nation, &c. founded acſhon, naſſion, &c. yet is ſb ue.				

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

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Questions.		Answers.	SH.																									
When is the Sound of	written																											
		<i>sh</i> never written there in Words of two or more Syllables ; except in <i>cushion</i> , <i>fashion</i> , <i>bogshhead</i> , <i>lushious</i> , <i>Marshal</i> : Or in Compounds whose later Parts is a Word of one Syllable that begins with <i>sh</i> ; as <i>cock-shoot</i> , <i>egg-shell</i> , <i>Hamp-shire</i> , <i>sun-shine</i> , <i>wind-shake</i> . Or in Scripture Names, as <i>Baashaz</i> , <i>Bashan</i> , <i>Betbshan</i> , <i>Elisba</i> , <i>Gersham</i> , <i>Goshen</i> , <i>Hoshea</i> , <i>Hushai</i> , &c.																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>eb ?</i>	Always after <i>n</i> ; as in <i>bench</i> , <i>bunch</i> , <i>tench</i> , &c.																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>eb ?</i>	In <i>Chester</i> , in the End of the Names of Towns ; as in <i>Colchester</i> , <i>Manchester</i> , <i>Winchester</i> , &c. which are founded as with <i>sh</i> .																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>eb ?</i>	In all Words that come from the <i>French</i> ; as in																										
		<table><tr><td><i>Bochart</i></td><td><i>caprichio</i></td><td><i>chevallier</i></td><td><i>franchise</i></td><td><i>pistacho.</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>borachio</i></td><td><i>chagrin</i></td><td><i>cocinel</i></td><td><i>machine</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>capouchine</i></td><td><i>champaign</i></td><td><i>dijchevil</i></td><td><i>mustacho</i></td><td></td></tr></table>	<i>Bochart</i>	<i>caprichio</i>	<i>chevallier</i>	<i>franchise</i>	<i>pistacho.</i>	<i>borachio</i>	<i>chagrin</i>	<i>cocinel</i>	<i>machine</i>		<i>capouchine</i>	<i>champaign</i>	<i>dijchevil</i>	<i>mustacho</i>												
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<i>sh</i>	<i>rsh ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>rsh</i> , as in <i>barsh</i> , <i>marsh</i> , &c. founded <i>bash</i> , <i>masb</i> , &c.																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>f ?</i>	When it may be sounded <i>f</i> , as after long <i>n</i> , in																										
		<table><tr><td><i>assume</i></td><td><i>desume</i></td><td><i>leisure</i></td><td><i>pursuer</i></td><td><i>suit</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>assure</i></td><td><i>ensue</i></td><td><i>measure</i></td><td><i>pursuit</i></td><td><i>sure</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>assurance</i></td><td><i>ensure</i></td><td><i>pleasure</i></td><td><i>sue</i></td><td><i>sue</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>censure</i></td><td><i>fissure</i></td><td><i>pressure</i></td><td><i>suet</i></td><td><i>tissue</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>consume</i></td><td><i>issue</i></td><td><i>pursue</i></td><td><i>sugar</i></td><td><i>treasure ;</i></td></tr></table>	<i>assume</i>	<i>desume</i>	<i>leisure</i>	<i>pursuer</i>	<i>suit</i>	<i>assure</i>	<i>ensue</i>	<i>measure</i>	<i>pursuit</i>	<i>sure</i>	<i>assurance</i>	<i>ensure</i>	<i>pleasure</i>	<i>sue</i>	<i>sue</i>	<i>censure</i>	<i>fissure</i>	<i>pressure</i>	<i>suet</i>	<i>tissue</i>	<i>consume</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>pursue</i>	<i>sugar</i>	<i>treasure ;</i>	
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		which are commonly sounded as with <i>sh</i> .																										
<i>sh</i>	<i>z ?</i>	In <i>azure</i> , founded <i>ashure</i> .																										
	Note	That here follows the Sound of <i>sh</i> in the Beginning of the seeming last Syllable of Words, as <i>ashon</i> , for <i>action</i> , &c.																										
<i>sha</i>	<i>cea ?</i>	In <i>Ocean</i> , founded <i>oshan</i> .																										
		In																										

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.		Answers.	SH.																				
When is the Sound of	written.																						
sha	cia?	In the later part of Words that end in <i>al</i> or <i>an</i> , that come from Words that end in <i>c</i> , <i>æ</i> , or <i>ck</i> , as <i>Logick</i> , <i>Logician</i> ; <i>Magic</i> (or <i>Magick</i>) <i>Magician</i> ; <i>Physi</i> (or <i>Physick</i>) <i>Physician</i> — <i>artifice</i> , <i>artificial</i> ; <i>benefice</i> , <i>beneficial</i> ; <i>Office</i> , <i>Official</i> , &c. And																					
sha	cia?	In all that are derived from such as <i>officiate</i> &c. And in these.																					
		<table> <tr> <td><i>acacia</i></td><td><i>depreciate</i></td><td><i>Geometrician</i></td><td><i>sociable</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>affociate</i></td><td><i>emaciate</i></td><td><i>Judicial</i></td><td><i>special</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Boadicia</i></td><td><i>enunciate</i></td><td><i>Lucian</i></td><td><i>superficial</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Bragadocia</i></td><td><i>especial</i></td><td><i>patrician</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Capadocia</i></td><td><i>excruciate</i></td><td><i>Phenician</i></td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>acacia</i>	<i>depreciate</i>	<i>Geometrician</i>	<i>sociable</i>	<i>affociate</i>	<i>emaciate</i>	<i>Judicial</i>	<i>special</i>	<i>Boadicia</i>	<i>enunciate</i>	<i>Lucian</i>	<i>superficial</i> .	<i>Bragadocia</i>	<i>especial</i>	<i>patrician</i>		<i>Capadocia</i>	<i>excruciate</i>	<i>Phenician</i>		
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<i>Capadocia</i>	<i>excruciate</i>	<i>Phenician</i>																					
sha	scia?	In <i>Priscian</i> .																					
sha	sha?	In <i>Marshall</i> , and <i>Scripture Names</i> .																					
sha	sia?	In VVords that come from such as end in <i>s</i> , as <i>Paris</i> , <i>Parisian</i> ; <i>Tunis</i> , <i>Tunisian</i> .																					
sha	ria?	In all other VVords besides the aforementioned.																					
she	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> .																					
she	cio?	In <i>ancient</i> , <i>deficient</i> , <i>proficiency</i> , <i>proficient</i> , <i>sufficient</i> .																					
she	scie?	In <i>conscience</i> , <i>omniscience</i> , <i>omniscient</i> , <i>prescience</i> .																					
she	shea?	In <i>hoghead</i> .																					
she	sie?	In such as come from VVords that end in <i>s</i> , or <i>se</i> ; as <i>Brass</i> , <i>Brasier</i> ; <i>Glass</i> , <i>Glasier</i> ; <i>Hose</i> , <i>Hosier</i> ; &c. and in <i>Fraiser</i> , <i>Osier</i> , <i>transient</i> .																					
she	tie?	In all VVords but the aforementioned; as in <i>patience</i> , <i>patient</i> , <i>quotient</i> , &c.																					
shee	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> , sounded <i>trunshoon</i> .																					
shee	chio?	See <i>shee</i> — <i>chio</i> , in the next Rule.																					
shi	chio?	In <i>luncheon</i> , <i>nunchion</i> , <i>punchion</i> . See <i>she</i> — <i>chio</i> .																					
sho	ceo?																						
sho	cheo?	In <i>truncheon</i> .																					
sho	chio?	In <i>Borachio</i> , <i>caprichia</i> , <i>marchioness</i> .																					
sho	cho?	In <i>mustacho</i> , <i>pistacho</i> .																					

Questions.		Answers.	SH. SI.
When is the Sound of	written		
sho	cio ?	In all Adjectives that come from such as end in <i>ce</i> , or <i>et</i> ; as <i>grace</i> , <i>gracious</i> ; <i>malice</i> , <i>malicious</i> ; <i>price</i> , <i>precious</i> ; <i>space</i> , <i>spacious</i> ; <i>suspect</i> , <i>suspicious</i> , &c. And in <i>audacious</i> , <i>balcon</i> , <i>nuncio</i> , and <i>pernicious</i> .	
shio	shio ?	In <i>conscious</i> . See <i>f</i> — <i>sc</i> .	
sho	scio ?	In <i>cushion</i> , <i>fashion</i> , <i>lushious</i> , <i>parishioner</i> .	
sho	fio ?	VVhen they come from <i>Supines</i> in <i>sum</i> ; that suffices for such as understand <i>Latine</i> : But others must observe the following <i>Rules</i> .	
sho	fio ?	In all VVords that come from Words ending in the Consonants containd in (<i>straddle</i>) as <i>averse</i> , <i>aversion</i> ; — <i>concur</i> , <i>concurfion</i> ; — <i>convert</i> , <i>conversion</i> ; — <i>evade</i> , <i>evafion</i> ; — <i>convell</i> , <i>convulfion</i> , &c.	
		Except it be from Words that end in <i>et</i> , <i>lt</i> , <i>nt</i> , <i>pt</i> , and <i>ort</i> ; as <i>reject</i> , <i>rejection</i> ; — <i>exalt</i> , <i>exaltation</i> ; — <i>recant</i> , <i>recantation</i> ; — <i>corrupt</i> , <i>corruption</i> ; — <i>extort</i> , <i>extortion</i> ; &c. And all that end in <i>tation</i> , (or the Sound of <i>tashon</i>) which are written <i>tion</i> .	
sho	tio ?	In all Words not directed to be written otherwise in the aforementioned <i>Rules</i> , and the following.	
sho	xio ?	See the Letter <i>X</i> .	
shoo	—	See <i>sho</i> , <i>shou</i> , and <i>shu</i> ; for there are no other found- ed <i>shoo</i> , but them.	
shou	cian ?	See <i>sho</i> — <i>cio</i> .	
shou	tion ?	In all other; except these that are written <i>cion</i> .	
		See <i>sho</i> — <i>cio</i> ,	
shous	—	See <i>shou</i> ; for they are the same.	
shu	—	See <i>shus</i> ; for they are the same.	
shus	cius ?	In <i>Latine</i> or <i>Greek</i> proper Names which are of no use but to the learned, saving those mentioned in Scripture.	
	fius ?		
	tius ?		
fi	ci ?	See <i>f</i> — <i>c</i> .	
fi	cy ?	See <i>f</i> — <i>c</i> .	
			VVhen.

Questions.		Answers.	SI SK. SO. SS. ST. SU.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
sci?	ti?	See <i>f</i> — <i>sc</i> .	
fi		VWhen it is not <i>ci</i> , <i>sci</i> , <i>fi</i> , or <i>xi</i> , before a Vowel. See <i>sha</i> ; <i>she</i> ; <i>shi</i> ; <i>sh</i> ; <i>shu</i> ; where you have all that are, or are not written <i>ti</i> before a Vowel.	
fk	fc?	In <i>skeleton</i> , <i>sceptick</i> , <i>scink</i> .	
foo	fw?	When it may be founded <i>fw</i> , as in <i>sword</i> , <i>swol'n</i> , <i>sworn</i> , &c. founded <i>ford</i> , <i>soln</i> , <i>sofn</i> .	
sq	Esq?	In <i>Esquire</i> , founded <i>squire</i> .	
β	c?	In <i>acid</i> , <i>docil</i> , <i>facil</i> , <i>gracil</i> , <i>pacify</i> , <i>recipe</i> , <i>anticipate</i> , <i>lubricity</i> , <i>opacity</i> , <i>voracity</i> .	
ff	f?	VWhen the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and in	
		<i>besom</i> <i>cousin</i> <i>phibisick</i> <i>prison</i> <i>visard</i>	
		<i>bosom</i> <i>measure</i> <i>pleasant</i> <i>risin</i> <i>vist</i>	
		<i>chrisom</i> <i>peasant</i> <i>presence</i> <i>treasure</i> <i>vifitation</i>	
		<i>closet</i> <i>pheasant</i> <i>president</i> <i>visage</i> <i>vifiting</i> .	
ff	fc?	See <i>f</i> — <i>sc</i> .	
ff	ff?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.	
β	ft?	See <i>f</i> — <i>ft</i> .	
β	ze?	VWhen Nouns Substantives that end in <i>β</i> , found as <i>z</i> in Verbs; as <i>braβ</i> , to <i>brazz</i> ; <i>graβ</i> , to <i>graze</i> . &c.	
βl	βle?	See <i>f</i> — <i>ft</i> .	
ft	ldest?	VWhen it may be founded <i>ldft</i> , or <i>ldest</i> ; as in	
β	ldft?	<i>couldst</i> , or <i>couldst</i> ; <i>shouldest</i> , or <i>shouldest</i> ; <i>wouldst</i> , or <i>wouldst</i> ; founded <i>cou'ft</i> , <i>shou'ft</i> , <i>won'ft</i> .	
ft	ce?	In <i>once</i> , founded <i>wanft</i> , as they do in <i>Sherpshire</i> and some Parts of <i>Wales</i> .	
fu	fw?	Before all Vowels in the same Syllable, as <i>sweat</i> , <i>swell</i> &c. Except <i>Suabia</i> , <i>suafion</i> , <i>Suetonius</i> .	
sum	sm?	When it may be founded <i>fw</i> , as in	
		<i>asterism</i> <i>Calvenism</i> <i>Danism</i> <i>Gretism</i> <i>plateasm</i>	
		<i>Baptism</i> <i>Cataplasim</i> <i>enthusiasm</i> <i>Hibruism</i> <i>solecism</i>	
		<i>barbarism</i> <i>Catechism</i> <i>Gallicism</i> <i>Ostracism</i> &c.	

Questions.

Answers.

SU. SW. T.

When is
the
Sound of

writ-
ten.

sum

som?

sw

su?

In the End of all VVords of two or more Syllables,
as *bucksom*, *fulsom*, &c.
See *su* — *sw*. in the Exceptions.

T.

(1) Note

THAT *d* and *t* are like in Sound, and that of *d*
the easier and sweeter.

(2) Note

That *t* is always written when sounded.

(3) Note

That *t* is apt to be silent between Consonants.
See *n* — *nt*.

(4) Note

That *t* is to be added to VVords ending in *cb*, *f*, *k*,
p, *s*, *sh*, *x*, when they sound short to signify a Thing
done; as in *lurcht*, *cuft*, *lockt*, *popst*, *loft*, *wisht*, *boxt*,
and to no other.

t at?

In *atchievement*, founded *chievement*.

t att?

When it may be sounded *att*, as in

attaint

attend

attest

Attourney

attribute

attainted

attendance

attire

attractive

atturn

attempt

attentive

attone

atrapped

attournment.

which People are apt to sound without the *t*, as *taint*,
tend, *tendance*, &c.

t bt?

In *debt*, *doubt*, *redoubt*, *subtile*, and their Deriva-
tives; as *debtor*, *doubted*, *subtlety*, &c.

t ct?

See *it* — *ict*.

t d?

In *Ischiadica*, founded *sciatica*.

t ent?

When it may be sounded *ent*, as in *entangle*, *entice*,
entrench, *entrust*, founded *tangle*, *tice*, *trench*, *trust*, &c.

t et?

In *Etyymology*, founded *Tymology* by some.

t ft?

VVhen it may be sounded *ft*, as in *clift*, *drift*, *lift*,
shift, *sift*, &c. founded as with *f* only.

P

See

Questions.		Answers.	T.	TC.	TD.	TE.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.					
t	gib?	See ai — aigh; au — augh; ei — eigh; i — igh; o — ough.				
t	int?	VWhen it may be sounded int, as intangle, intelligence, intend, intitled, (or intituled) intomb'd, intrench, intrust.				
t	it?	In it has; it is; it was; it were; it will; sounded 'tas, 'tus, 'twas, 'twere, 'twill; and may be thus written, especially in Poetry.				
t	ll?	See au written al.				
t	not?	In can't, for cannot.				
t	phib?	In phibisick, sounded tiffick.				
t	pt?	In ptarmick, ptisan, Ptolemais, Ptolemy. See mt — mpt.				
t	st?	In cester in the End of the Names of Places, sounded ceter; as in Cirencester, sounded Ciceter.				
t	te?	When t in the End of Words of three or more Syllables is sounded short, but may be sounded long; as Jebusite, parasite, &c. animate, intimate, &c.				
t	tg?	In Portgreve, sounded Portreve.				
t	tb?	VWhen it may be sounded tb, as in				
		antibeme (or ant hymn) Anthony Apothecary asthma Author	authority authorize Catharine Cantharides Eftber Isthmus	Lithuania, posthumus priesthood Thames Thamnet thea	Thomas Thomson Thomafin Thuscany thyme.	
		which are commonly sounded as without the b.				
t	tt?	When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.				
t	ty?	In empty, sounded empy; as empy it, &c.				
tcb	cb?	See cb.				
td	tt?	Always; except it be in Compounds, whereof one part brings a t to meet d in the other.				
tr	tre?	See er — re.				
						When

Questions.

Answers. TH. TI. TL TN TO. TR. TS. TT.

When is
the
Sound of writ-
ten

tb entb?
tb gb?
tb ght?
tb intb?
tb s?
tb tbe?
tb ttb?
ti te?
tl tul?
tn tem?
tos teous?
tcms teous?
tr ter?
tf cb?
tt bt?
tt Et?
tt t?

When it may be sounded *entb*, as *entbral*, *entbrone*, *enthusiasm*, founded *tbrall*, &c.
In *figb*, founded *sib*.
In *drought*, *beight*, founded *drouth*, *beith*.
In *inbral*, *inbrone*.
Always when it may be sounded *s*, as *batb*, *bas*; *loveth*, *loves*, &c. if you'd write the neatest *Way*.
When 'tis sounded long and sweet, as in *Batb*, to *bathe*; *cloth*, to *clothe*, &c.
In *Matthieu*, *Matthias*.
Always before a Vowel, as in *beauteous*, *bounteous*, &c. for *ti* would found *si* before a Vowel.
In *intituled*, founded *intitled*.
See *n* — *en*.
When it may be sounded *teous*, as in *righteous*.
Always in the End of VVords.
See *er* — *er*.
In *vouchsafe*, founded *voutsafe*.
In *debtor*, *indebted*, *subtile*.
In *virtuals*, founded *virtuls*,
When the Chapter of double Letters directs it, and

in

city	Latine	Patent	stratagem
citadel	latitude	Potentate	titular.
citizen	mitigate	situate	

tt tr?
ttb ghtb?
ttul bril?

When the Chapter of double Letters directs it.
In *eighb*, *beighb*, founded *aith*, *baith*.
In *subtile*, *subtility*.

P 2

THAT

Questions.		Answers	V.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
(1)	Note	<p>THAT <i>f</i> and <i>v</i> are like in Sound, but that of <i>v</i> is the <i>easier</i> and <i>sweeter</i>; therefore the Sound of <i>f</i> is apt to change to that of <i>v</i>.</p>	
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>v</i> is never written before any Consonant, in the same Syllable, tho' it often seems to do it.</p>	
(3)	Note	<p>That <i>uv</i>, or <i>vu</i>, are never written except in these Words that come from the <i>Latine</i>. viz.</p>	
		<div> <i>convulsion</i> <i>vulgar</i> <i>vulnerate</i> <i>vulfony</i> <i>convulsion</i> <i>vulgarly</i> <i>vulpony</i> <i>vulture</i> <i>divulsion</i> <i>vulnery</i> <i>vulsion</i> <i>Uvula</i>. </div>	
<i>v</i>	<i>adv?</i>	<p>VWhen it may be founded <i>adv</i>, as in <i>advantage</i>, <i>adventure</i>, founded <i>vantage</i>, <i>venture</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>av?</i>	<p>VWhen it may be founded <i>av</i>, as in</p>	
		<div> <i>avant</i> <i>avoid</i> <i>avouch</i> <i>avowry</i> <i>avenue</i> <i>avoidance</i> <i>avoucher</i> <i>avowtry</i> <i>aversion</i> <i>avoider</i> <i>avow</i> </div>	
<i>v</i>	<i>env?</i>	<p>often founded without the <i>a</i> in the Beginning.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>ev?</i>	<p>See <i>v</i> — <i>inv</i>; for they are the same.</p>	
		<p>VWhen it may be founded <i>ev</i>, as in <i>evacuate</i>, <i>evangelical</i>, <i>evangelist</i>, <i>evaporate</i>, <i>eventilate</i>, &c. founded <i>vacuate</i>, <i>vangelist</i>, <i>vaporate</i>, &c.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>f?</i>	<p>When it may be founded <i>f</i>, as in <i>face</i>, <i>fetch</i>, &c. founded <i>vace</i>, <i>vetch</i>, by some.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>ff?</i>	<p>In <i>Bailiff</i>, <i>maffiff</i>, when founded <i>Bailive</i>, <i>maffive</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>inv?</i>	<p>When it may be founded <i>inv</i>, as in <i>inveigle</i>, <i>invenom</i>, <i>invest</i>, founded <i>veigle</i>, <i>venom</i>, <i>vest</i>.</p>	
<i>v</i>	<i>lv?</i>	<p>See <i>au</i> — <i>al</i>.</p>	

Questions.		Answers. V. VE. VL. VN. VR. VU.
When is the Sound of	written.	
v	pb?	In <i>nephew</i> , <i>prophecy</i> , <i>Prophet</i> , <i>Stephen</i> , sounded <i>ne-vew</i> , <i>provehfy</i> , <i>Steven</i> , &c.
v	ve?	In the End of all Words, as <i>salve</i> , <i>save</i> , <i>serve</i> , &c.
ver	vir?	In <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> , &c.
vl	vel?	In the middle of all VVords of three or more Syllables that have a quick Run, as <i>travelling</i> , <i>evening</i> , <i>Severy</i> , &c. sounded <i>trav'ling</i> , <i>ev'ning</i> , <i>ev'ry</i> , &c.
vn	ven?	
vr	ver?	Except <i>vel</i> , <i>ven</i> , <i>ver</i> , may be also sounded <i>val</i> , <i>vil</i> , <i>vol</i> , <i>voul</i> , — <i>van</i> , <i>vin</i> , <i>von</i> , <i>voun</i> , — <i>var</i> , <i>vir</i> , <i>vor</i> , <i>vour</i> ; as in <i>caviller</i> , <i>cavilking</i> ; <i>devillish</i> , — <i>decemvirate</i> , <i>duumvirate</i> , <i>triumvirate</i> , — and several that sound <i>vour</i> ; as <i>endeavouring</i> , <i>favouring</i> , <i>vapouring</i> , &c. which are all that I can find not written, <i>vel</i> , <i>ven</i> , <i>ver</i> , in that Case; for there is no <i>vu</i> , but in those mentioned in the <i>Notes</i> above.
vñ	va?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> When it may be best founded — </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div>{ va as in <i>Evan</i>, &c.</div> <div>{ ve as in <i>every</i>, &c.</div> <div>{ vi as in <i>Virgin</i>, &c.</div> <div>{ via as in <i>breviary</i>, &c.</div> <div>{ vo as in <i>Avoning</i>, &c.</div> <div>{ von as in <i>favour</i>, &c.</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> Which are all (and many more such Words) founded as with <i>vn</i> for <i>va</i>, <i>ve</i>, <i>vi</i>, <i>via</i>, <i>vo</i>, <i>von</i>. </div> </div>
	ve?	
	vi?	
	via?	
	vo?	
	von?	
vu	vu?	Never, but in those abovementioned in the <i>Note</i> .
vul	val?	When it may be sounded <i>val</i> , as in <i>Dalival</i> , &c.
vul	vel?	In the End of all VVords, as in <i>snivel</i> , <i>snivel</i> , &c. Except the following, which may be sounded otherwise than <i>vel</i> , or <i>vul</i> .
vul	vil?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>vil</i> , as <i>anvil</i> , <i>devil</i> .
vul	vol?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>vol</i> , as in <i>volatile</i> , &c.
var	var?	See <i>u</i> — <i>o</i> .
var	var?	VVhen it may be sounded <i>var</i> , as in <i>avarice</i> , sounded <i>avunrice</i> .
ver	ver?	In all VVords not directed to be otherwise written.
		VVhen

Questions.		Answers.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten	VU. U.
vir	vir?	VWhen it may be founded <i>vir</i> , as in <i>virago</i> <i>virger</i> <i>virginals</i> <i>viridity</i> <i>virtue</i> <i>virge</i> <i>virgin</i> <i>virginity</i> <i>virility</i> <i>virulent</i> , &c.
viar	viar?	VWhen it may be founded <i>viar</i> , as <i>aviary</i> , <i>bre-viary</i> , &c.
viour	viour?	VWhen it may be founded <i>viour</i> , as in <i>behaviour</i> , <i>Saviour</i> , &c.
vor	vor?	When it may be founded <i>vor</i> , as <i>ivory</i> , <i>voracity</i> , <i>vorago</i> .
vour	vour?	When it may be founded <i>vour</i> , as in <i>endeavour</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>savour</i> , <i>savoury</i> .
U.		
(1)	Note	THAT it has two Sounds, that } <i>ū</i> in <i>but</i> , <i>cut</i> , <i>būt</i> , &c. which is a <i>simple Sound</i> . <i>ū</i> in <i>due</i> , <i>bue</i> , <i>sue</i> , &c. which is a <i>Compound Sound</i> .
(2)	Note	That both are handled here, because the Character (by which the Alphabetical Order must go) is the same.
(3)	Note	That the Sound of <i>ū</i> in <i>but</i> , <i>cut</i> , &c. is the Sound of natural humane Voice, and therefore the easiest of all the Sounds that are made by humane Voice.
(4)	Note	That the Sound of <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> , is like the Sound of other Vowels; and therefore being easier is very often founded for most other Vowels; so that its Sound is most deceitful of any, because most <i>easy</i> and <i>like</i> others.
(5)	Note	That no <i>u</i> is ever written before <i>b</i> , <i>oc</i> , <i>v</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>w</i> , or <i>y</i> ; but in <i>buy</i> , <i>Guy</i> , and <i>guy</i> a Sea term.
		That

Questions.		Answers.	U.																							
When is the Sound of	written.																									
(6)	Note	That <i>u</i> is never written after <i>c</i> (for <i>f</i>) <i>g</i> (in <i>age</i>) <i>k</i> , or <i>x</i> .																								
(7)	Note	That <i>ŭl</i> , <i>ŭm</i> , <i>ŭn</i> , <i>ŭr</i> , are never written in the End of any English Word of two or more Syllables; except it be a Compound that ends in a Word of one Syllable; as <i>merci-ful</i> , <i>thank-ful</i> , &c. or <i>annul</i> , <i>disannul</i> , which come from <i>null</i> , and it from the <i>Latine</i> .																								
(8)	Note	That short <i>ŭ</i> , (in <i>but</i> , &c.) is never written when it may be sounded otherwise, but according to that other Sound; except it be that of <i>oo</i> , which for Reasons shewn in the first Part is sweeter than <i>oo</i> .																								
u	a?	When it may be sounded <i>a</i> , as in <i>Christmas</i> , <i>Lammas</i> , <i>William</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>a</i> .																								
u	au?	When it may be sounded <i>au</i> , as <i>centaury</i> , <i>restaurati-on</i> , <i>restaurative</i> , &c.																								
u	bu?	In <i>bumble bee</i> , sounded <i>umble bee</i> .																								
u	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> rather than any other Vowel, and particularly																								
		(1) Before <i>n</i> in the End of Words of two or more Syllables, that admit <i>I do</i> , <i>I did</i> , or <i>it is</i> , to be put before them; as <i>I do</i> , or <i>I did fasten</i> ; <i>listen</i> , &c. Except <i>beckon</i> and <i>reckon</i> .																								
		(2) In the Sound of <i>vul</i> , in the End of all Words.																								
		(3) In these which the former Rules do not comprehend; as																								
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>aspen</i></td> <td><i>Croyden</i></td> <td><i>garden</i></td> <td><i>bosen</i></td> <td><i>often</i></td> <td><i>raven</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>burden</i></td> <td><i>eleven</i></td> <td><i>haven</i></td> <td><i>leaven</i></td> <td><i>open</i></td> <td><i>rennet</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>chicken</i></td> <td><i>even</i></td> <td><i>beathen</i></td> <td><i>linnen</i></td> <td><i>oven</i></td> <td><i>Stephen</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>cozen</i></td> <td><i>evening</i></td> <td><i>beaven</i></td> <td><i>mitten</i></td> <td><i>oxen</i></td> <td><i>Warden</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>aspen</i>	<i>Croyden</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>bosen</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>raven</i>	<i>burden</i>	<i>eleven</i>	<i>haven</i>	<i>leaven</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>rennet</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>beathen</i>	<i>linnen</i>	<i>oven</i>	<i>Stephen</i>	<i>cozen</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>beaven</i>	<i>mitten</i>	<i>oxen</i>	<i>Warden</i>
<i>aspen</i>	<i>Croyden</i>	<i>garden</i>	<i>bosen</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>raven</i>																					
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<i>cozen</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>beaven</i>	<i>mitten</i>	<i>oxen</i>	<i>Warden</i>																					
u	e?	When it may be sounded <i>e</i> before <i>r</i> , as always when <i>r</i> is added to Words, as in <i>longer</i> , <i>stronger</i> , &c. And in <i>per</i> (sounded <i>par</i>) in the Beginning of Words, as <i>perfect</i> , <i>perform</i> , &c. See <i>en</i> — <i>ur</i> .																								
		And																								

Questions.		Answers.	U.
When is the sound of	writ-ten		
"	eo?	And in all Words, except they may be sounded according to some other Sound; as <i>ar</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>eur</i> ; for then it must be written according to these Sounds.	
"	eou?	In <i>yeoman</i> , &c. See <i>e</i> — <i>eo</i> ; for they are the same.	
"	eu?	See <i>ou</i> — <i>eou</i> ; for they are the same.	
"	ew?	When it may be sounded <i>eu</i> in foreign Words, as <i>nenter</i> , &c. See <i>eu</i> — <i>eu</i> .	
		When it may be sounded <i>ew</i> in English Words, that are purely such, as in <i>askew</i> , <i>crewel</i> , <i>dewberries</i> , <i>dew-lap</i> , <i>eschew</i> , <i>ewer</i> , <i>gew-gaws</i> , <i>Hewet</i> , <i>jewel</i> , <i>nephew</i> , <i>perwet</i> , <i>finew</i> , <i>vinew</i> .	
		And in	
		blew Crew Grew mew skew flew	
		cbew drew grew new flew flew	
		clew few few few flew flew	
		crew flew knew flew flew flew	
"	bu?	When it may be sounded <i>bu</i> , especially after a Vowel, as in <i>bumble</i> , <i>humility</i> , <i>humour</i> , <i>Humphrey</i> .	
"	i?	In the following Words before <i>r</i> , as in	
		birch fir mirrour skirret thirteen	
		bird first mirth skirt thirty	
		birch flirt quirk spirit swirl	
		chirp girl sapphire spirit virge	
		circ (in grit Shirlburn squirt virger	
		all) girt shirt fir virgin	
		dirge birse Sir skirrup virtue	
		dirt kirk Sirrab third whirl	
		fir miracle skirrish third whirry.	
"	i?	In — <i>bezil</i> , <i>civil</i> , <i>devil</i> , <i>imbezil</i> , <i>mongril</i> , — <i>basin</i> , <i>bausin</i> , <i>scabin</i> , <i>cabinet</i> , <i>coffin</i> , <i>cousin</i> , &c.	

Questions.		Answers	U.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
"	ien ?	raisin, rosin, seisin, and minster in the End of Words ; as Westminster, founded Westminster.	
"	io ?	See ee — ie.	
"	ion ?	See e — io, for they are the same.	
		When it may be sounded ion, See ou — ion.	
		Before the Sound of	{ i as in boil, coil, coin, foil, moil, &c. { t as in another, mother, potter, &c. { u as in bowl, bout, fowl, lout, out, &c. { v as in dove, love, move, shove, &c. { w as in cowl, haul, prow, owl, &c. { y as in voyage, &c.
"	o ?	In all Words	{ After the Sound of { u as in vouch, vow, vowel, &c. { w as in word, work, worth, &c. { y as in yonder, yonker, &c.
"	a ?	In all that begin with the Sound of	{ cul as colonel, colour, &c. { cum as comfort, company, &c. { cun as coney, conjure, &c. { mun as money, monkey, &c. { mung as mongcorn, monger, &c.
"	o ?	Except cully, culture, culver, culverin, — cumber ; cummin, — cunning, cunny, — Murderer, Munday, Munnion.	
		In the Beginning of these Words,	
		blomary chocolate Devon onion recognisance bombast cognisance dozen poltron sojourn borrag colander forsooth pomado Somerset bosom coral gormandize pomard stomach botargo coroner gromel porcellane tobacco brocado cozen London potato	
		Q	Always

Questions.		Answers.	U.																															
When is the Sound of	written.																																	
u.	oa?	Always in the Sound of <i>cum, dum, and sum</i> , in the End of Words; as in <i>come, some, — ancom, income, &c. — backsom, fulsom &c. — kingdom, martyrdom, &c.</i> Except Words that come from <i>foreign Languages</i> ; as <i>guaiacum, modicum, memorandum.</i>																																
u.	o?	In <i>chibol, gambol, symbol.</i>																																
u.	o?	In <i>son</i> , and all of two or more Syllables that end in the Sound of <i>un</i> : Except what is before and after mentioned.																																
u.	oe?	In <i>does see e — oe.</i>																																
u.	og?	In <i>cognisance, recognisance, founded connisance, recognisance.</i>																																
u.	oig?	See <i>n — gn.</i>																																
u.	oo?	When it may be founded <i>oo</i> rather than <i>u</i> , as in <i>foot, forsooth, good, hood, look, foot, food, took, — wood, woof, wool</i> ; which some found as with <i>u</i> . viz. <i>wid, will, &c.</i>																																
u.	ou?	When it may be founded <i>ou</i> , as in																																
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>adjourn</i></td> <td><i>courlast</i></td> <td><i>flurish</i></td> <td><i>touch</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>attournment</i></td> <td><i>courteous</i></td> <td><i>housewife</i></td> <td><i>trouble</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Attourney</i></td> <td><i>courtesan</i></td> <td><i>journey</i></td> <td><i>uncouth</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>blond</i></td> <td><i>courtesy</i></td> <td><i>mourn</i></td> <td><i>young</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Bourdeaux</i></td> <td><i>cousin</i></td> <td><i>nourish</i></td> <td><i>your</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>country</i></td> <td><i>double</i></td> <td><i>scourge</i></td> <td><i>youth:</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>courage</i></td> <td><i>doubt</i></td> <td><i>sojourn</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>courier</i></td> <td><i>floud</i></td> <td><i>Southwark</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>adjourn</i>	<i>courlast</i>	<i>flurish</i>	<i>touch</i>	<i>attournment</i>	<i>courteous</i>	<i>housewife</i>	<i>trouble</i>	<i>Attourney</i>	<i>courtesan</i>	<i>journey</i>	<i>uncouth</i>	<i>blond</i>	<i>courtesy</i>	<i>mourn</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>Bourdeaux</i>	<i>cousin</i>	<i>nourish</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>double</i>	<i>scourge</i>	<i>youth:</i>	<i>courage</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>sojourn</i>		<i>courier</i>	<i>floud</i>	<i>Southwark</i>	
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<i>courier</i>	<i>floud</i>	<i>Southwark</i>																																
		And all the Names of Sea port Towns, as <i>Falmouth, Portsmouth, Yarmouth, &c.</i>																																
u.	ow?	See <i>ou — ow</i> , for they are the same.																																
u.	ua?	In <i>Mantua, Vittuals, &c.</i> founded <i>Mantu, Vittuls</i> , See <i>a — ua.</i>																																
u.	ue?	In the End of all Words; except those that end in <i>ew</i> , which you have above; or Words from foreign Lan																																

Questions.		Answers.	U. UE. UL.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
u	ue?	Languages, in u, as <i>Corfu, Pegu, Peru, Tobu, Tolu</i> , — and <i>Hugh, bub! Pugh! pub!</i> In the middle of these four Words, <i>guerkin, Tuesday, Zuerick, Zuerin.</i>	
u	ugh?	In <i>Hugh, Pugh.</i>	
u	ub?	In <i>bub! pub!</i>	
u	ui?	In — <i>build</i> <i>cruise</i> <i>juilier</i> <i>suit</i> <i>bruise</i> <i>cuirafs</i> <i>Nuis</i> <i>verjuice.</i> <i>bruit</i> <i>cuirasier</i> <i>nuisance</i> <i>circuit</i> <i>fruit</i> <i>recruit</i> <i>conduit</i> <i>juice</i> <i>pursuit</i>	
u	uo?	When it may be founded <i>uo</i> , as in <i>liquor, liquorice</i> , &c. See <i>k — qu.</i>	
u	uou?	When it may be founded <i>uou</i> , as in <i>vertuous</i> , &c. See <i>ou — uou</i>	
u	uu?	In <i>carduus</i> , founded <i>cardus</i> .	
u	uy?	In <i>Cluyd, Sluys</i> .	
u	w?	In the End of all English Words after a Vowel, and before a Vowel, in the same Syllable. Except when <i>gu</i> or <i>qu</i> come before a Vowel; and <i>Suabia, suasion, Saetonius</i> .	
u	wa?	In <i>athwart, thwart</i> , founded <i>athurt, thurt</i> .	
u	we?	In <i>answer</i> , founded <i>ansur</i> .	
u	wo?	In <i>two pence</i> , founded <i>tuppence</i> .	
u	y?	In such as have <i>v</i> in the Greek, which are always written <i>y</i> , and often founded as <i>u</i> in English; as <i>myrrh, pyramide</i> , &c. See <i>i — y</i> , where you have all that are written <i>y</i> .	
uer	ure?	Always when it may be founded <i>ure</i> , as in <i>endure, pure, sure</i> , &c.	
ul	le?	In the End of all Words of two or more Syllables; as <i>able, addle, cable</i> , &c.	

Questions.		Answers.	UM. UN. UO.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten		
		(1) Except in <i>full</i> , that signifies <i>Fulness</i> , or that may be sounded <i>fool</i> -short, as <i>gracefull</i> , <i>spoonfull</i> , <i>thankfull</i> , &c.	
		(2) Except that <i>vel</i> in the End of Words is always written <i>vel</i> , not <i>vle</i> ; because <i>v</i> never comes immediately before any Consonant (as was said.)	
		(3) Except <i>chibol</i> , <i>gambol</i> , <i>symbol</i> .	
um	ame?	In <i>camerade</i> , sounded <i>cumrade</i> .	
um	em?	When it may be sounded <i>m</i> , as in <i>syntagm</i> , <i>alarm</i> , <i>baptism</i> , &c.	
um	them?	When it may be sounded <i>them</i> , as <i>I will put 'um</i> , for <i>I will put them</i> , <i>bit 'um</i> , for <i>bit them</i> , &c.	
um	ume?	In <i>Impostume</i> , sounded <i>Impostum</i> .	
um	en?	See <i>u</i> — <i>e</i> .	
un	n?	In <i>benign</i> , &c. See <i>gun</i> — <i>gn</i> , and in <i>scab</i> , <i>sworn</i> , — <i>born</i> , <i>sworn</i> , <i>torn</i> , <i>worn</i> .	
un	ou?	In <i>son</i> , and all Words that end in the Sound of <i>un</i> , that have two or more Syllables; as <i>button</i> , <i>glutton</i> , <i>pardon</i> , &c.	
		Except such as are directed to be otherwise written.	
unce	unds?	See <i>uns</i> — <i>unds</i> .	
unce	unts?	See <i>uns</i> — <i>unts</i> .	
und	ened?	When it may be sounded <i>ened</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>en</i> ; as <i>fastened</i> , <i>slackened</i> , &c. See <i>u</i> — <i>e</i> .	
und	ioned?	When it may be sounded <i>ioned</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>ion</i> , as <i>fashioned</i> , &c.	
und	oned?	When it may be sounded <i>oned</i> , as when <i>ed</i> is added to such as end in <i>on</i> , as <i>brokoned</i> , <i>reckoned</i> , <i>summoned</i> , &c.	
uns	unds?	When it may be sounded <i>unds</i> , as <i>Rosamunds</i> .	
uns	unts?	When it may be sounded <i>unts</i> , as <i>blunts</i> , <i>brunts</i> , <i>grunts</i> , <i>bunts</i> , <i>xunts</i> .	
uo	uo?	When it may be sounded <i>uo</i> , as <i>swu</i> in the Beginning of Words, as <i>swola</i> , <i>swore</i> , &c. sounded <i>solu</i> , <i>fore</i> , &c.	

Questions.		Answers.	UP. UR. US. UU.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.		
up	ough?	In <i>biccougb</i> , founded <i>biccup</i> .	
ur	ur?	When it may be founded <i>ur</i> , as in <i>Barbara</i> , founded <i>Barbura</i> , &c.	
ur	er?	Always when it may be founded <i>er</i> , as in <i>finger</i> , <i>linger</i> , &c.	
		Except it may be founded otherwise than <i>er</i> or <i>ur</i> , for then it is written according to that other Sound; as <i>at</i> , <i>aur</i> , <i>ir</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>our</i> .	
ur	ir?	See <i>u</i> — <i>i</i> .	
ur	or?	When it may be founded <i>or</i> , and not <i>our</i> , as <i>Distor</i> , <i>Factor</i> , &c.	
ur	our?	When it may be founded <i>our</i> , as <i>favour</i> , <i>labour</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>or</i> .	
ur	re?	See <i>er</i> — <i>re</i> , for they are the same.	
ur	ru?	In <i>frumenty</i> , founded <i>furmenty</i> .	
ur	rue?	In <i>construe</i> , founded <i>confur</i> .	
ur	ure?	When it may be founded <i>ure</i> , as in <i>leisure</i> , <i>measure</i> , &c. See <i>er</i> — <i>ure</i> .	
urn	urine?	In <i>Catharine</i> , founded <i>Catturn</i> .	
urn	ern?	See <i>ern</i> , for they are the same.	
urn	iron?		
urn	ron?		
	uous?	When it may be founded } <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <i>eous</i>, as in <i>gorgious</i>, <i>bideous</i>, and in the Sound of <i>eous</i> in the End of Words; as <i>beauteous</i>, &c. </div>	
	uous?		
	uous?		
	uous?		
	uous?		
uous	uous?	When it may be founded <i>uous</i> .	

That

Questions.		Answers. W. WA. WL. WO. WU.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten	
		W.
(1)	Note	T HAT it has the Sound of <i>oo</i> , or <i>u</i> .
(2)	Note	That <i>wu</i> is never written, nor <i>woo</i> but in <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> , — <i>swoon</i> , &c. <i>whoop</i> .
(3)	Note	That <i>w</i> does in Reference to spelling behave it self much like a <i>Vowel</i> , and <i>aw</i> like <i>au</i> ; <i>ow</i> like <i>ou</i> , &c.
<i>w</i>	<i>aw</i> ?	Vhen it may be founded <i>aw</i> , as in <i>awake</i> , <i>award</i> , <i>aware</i> , <i>away</i> , <i>awry</i> , often founded <i>wake</i> , <i>ward</i> , <i>ware</i> , <i>way</i> , <i>wry</i> .
<i>w</i>	<i>f</i> ?	In <i>breakfast</i> , founded in some Countries <i>breakwaft</i> .
<i>w</i>	<i>wh</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>wh</i> , as in <i>what</i> , <i>when</i> , &c. founded <i>wa</i> , <i>wen</i> , &c. by some.
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	Always before two Consonants in the same Syllable, when the last is not an added one; as <i>d</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>t</i> , &c.
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	In some foreign Words, as <i>Nassau</i> , &c.
<i>w</i>	<i>u</i> ?	Always after <i>g</i> or <i>q</i> , and before a <i>Vowel</i> in the same Syllable; as <i>anguish</i> , <i>quick</i> , &c. and in <i>Suabia</i> , <i>suasion</i> , <i>Suetonius</i> .
<i>wa</i>	<i>o</i> ?	In <i>one</i> , once, founded <i>wan</i> , <i>wance</i> .
<i>wanft</i>	<i>once</i> ?	In <i>once</i> , founded <i>wanft</i> in <i>Shropshire</i> and <i>North-wales</i> .
<i>wl</i>	<i>vel</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>vel</i> , as in <i>shovel</i> , founded <i>showl</i> .
<i>wl</i>	<i>wel</i> ?	When it may be founded <i>wel</i> , as <i>towel</i> , <i>towl</i> , &c.
<i>wo</i>	<i>worce</i> ?	In <i>Worcester</i> , founded <i>Ooster</i> .
<i>wu</i>	<i>wo</i> ?	In all Words; except the following.
<i>wu</i>	<i>woo</i>	In <i>wood</i> , <i>woof</i> , <i>wool</i> .
		That

Questions.		Answers.	X.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.		
(1)	Note	<p style="text-align: center;">X.</p> <p>THAT <i>x</i> has the same Sound with <i>ks</i>; therefore it is that <i>s</i> is never written after <i>x</i>; therefore it is never to be written <i>x</i>, where <i>s</i> is added; which Note.</p>	
(2)	Note	<p>That <i>x</i> is no <i>English</i> Letter, but in the End of Words; as in <i>ax</i>, <i>box</i>, <i>cox</i>, <i>flux</i>, <i>fox</i>, <i>pox</i>, <i>wax</i>; but <i>fix</i>, <i>flux</i>, <i>lax</i>, <i>mix</i>, <i>sex</i>, <i>six</i>, <i>tax</i>, are from the <i>Latine</i>.</p>	
<i>x</i>	<i>ce</i> ?	<p>Always in the Sound of <i>axe</i> (or <i>acce</i>) <i>oxi</i>, (or <i>occi</i>) in the Beginning of Words — Except <i>axel</i>, <i>axiom</i>, <i>axis</i>, <i>Ox-eye</i>.</p>	
<i>chs</i> ? <i>cks</i> ? <i>cs</i> ? <i>ets</i> ? <i>kes</i> ? <i>kcs</i> ? <i>gues</i> ?	<p>When <i>s</i> is added to</p>	<p>[<i>cb</i> as in <i>monarchs</i>, <i>patriarchs</i>, &c.] [<i>ck</i> as in <i>bucks</i>, <i>locks</i>, <i>stocks</i>, &c.] [<i>c</i> as in <i>ecstasy</i>, <i>mechanics</i>, &c.] [<i>et</i> as in <i>acts</i>, <i>facts</i>, &c.] [<i>ke</i> as in <i>bakes</i>, <i>cakes</i>, <i>takes</i>, &c.] [<i>k</i> as in <i>books</i>, <i>looks</i>, <i>lurks</i>, &c.] [<i>que</i> as in <i>barques</i>, <i>cinques</i>, &c.]</p>	<p>All which sound as <i>x</i>; and <i>acts</i>, <i>facts</i> &c. are sometimes sounded <i>ax</i>, <i>fax</i>, &c.</p>
<i>x</i>	<i>et</i> ?	<p>Which are written <i>cb</i>, <i>ck</i>, <i>c</i>, <i>et</i>, <i>ke</i>, <i>k</i>, <i>que</i>, you'll find in the Chapter of <i>K</i>.</p> <p>Always in the Sound of <i>tion</i>, (or <i>kson</i> (or <i>xion</i>) as in <i>action</i>, <i>faction</i>, <i>fiction</i>, &c. Except <i>complexion</i>, <i>con-nexion</i>, <i>crucifixion</i>, <i>d-fluxion</i>, <i>fluxion</i>, and <i>refluxion</i>; which are written with an <i>x</i>.</p>	
<i>x</i>	<i>tion</i> ?	<p>In <i>Dictionary</i>, founded <i>Dixnary</i>.</p>	
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i> ?	<p>In the very Beginning of all VVords; as <i>Xantippe</i>, <i>Xino</i>, <i>Xenocrates</i>, <i>Xenophon</i>, <i>Xerxes</i>.</p>	
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i> ?	<p>In the End of all VVords to which <i>s</i> has not been added; as <i>annex</i>, <i>ax</i>, <i>box</i>, <i>conflix</i>, <i>crucifix</i>, <i>minx</i>, &c.</p>	
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i> ?	<p>In the Middle of all VVords; except the aforementioned, and when <i>s</i> is added to one of the former Characters,</p>	

An Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

Questions.		Answers.	K.
When is the Sound of	writ-ten.		
x	xc ?	racters, as <i>back-side</i> , <i>back-slide</i> , <i>back-som</i> , <i>irk-som</i> , &c. In <i>exceed</i> , <i>exceed</i> , <i>excel</i> , <i>except</i> , <i>except</i> , <i>excess</i> , <i>excess</i> , <i>excise</i> , <i>excise</i> , <i>excise</i> , <i>excite</i> .	
x	xb ?	In <i>exhale</i> , <i>exhaust</i> , <i>exberedate</i> , <i>exhibit</i> , <i>exhilarate</i> , <i>exhort</i> , <i>exhortation</i> . — And in the Sound of <i>xam</i> , in the End of the Names of Places; as <i>Hexham</i> , <i>Wrexham</i> , &c.	

Y.

(1) Note THAT *y* has at divers times the Sound of *ee*, *i* long in *die*, and *y* short in *bit*, *bit*, &c.

(2) Note That *y* is to be written { (1) In the Beginning of Words before a Vowel in the same Syllable; as *yarn*, *yet*, &c.
(2) In the Middle of VVords between two Vowels, as *lyal*, *royal*, *voyage*.
(3) In the End of all English VVords, as *by*, *dy*, *fly*, &c. and when a Vowel is added to such as *dying*, *flying*, &c.
(4) In *Bowyer*, *Lawyer*, *Sawyer*, *w* being as a Vowel.

(3) Note That *y* is always a Vowel when alone, but never in conjunction with another Vowel, for then it *con-sounds* or *plays* the Consonant.

(4) Note That *y* should not be used before any Consonant in English VVords, tho' many write *joyn*, *cymment*, without any Need or Reason, *i* being easier and more natural.

(5) Note That *y* is never written before *ee*, *oo*, *u*, *w*, nor after them; except after *w* in the End of VVords; and those three VVords, *Bowyer*, *Lawyer*, *Sawyer*; and

Questions.		Answers
When is the Sound of	writ-ten	Y. YE.
		and in the <i>Welsh</i> Names, <i>Godwyn, Gwynn, Wynn</i> ; — And in <i>buy, Guy, guy</i> .
y	b?	In <i>berb</i> , which some found as with a y.
y	iff?	In <i>Bailiff, mastiff</i> , sounded as with a y by many.
y	i?	VWhen a Consonant is added to such as end in y; as <i>lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said; &c. happy, happily;</i> <i>sorry, sorriely</i> .
(1)	Note	Except when y is changed to <i>ie</i> . See y — <i>ie</i> . How needless and silly it is, to write <i>ie</i> for y before a Consonant, to preserve its <i>Length</i> after a <i>Vowel</i> ; two <i>Vowels</i> sounded together in one <i>Syllable</i> being always long; as in <i>laid, paid, said, &c.</i> VWhy should any then (as many do) write <i>alwaies, Waies, &c.</i> when <i>alwais, wais, &c.</i> is more regular and easier?
(2)	Note	That it is grown a Custom to change y to i before a Vowel in several Cases, as in <i>happy, happier, happiest;</i> <i>easy, easier, easiest, &c.</i> but it were more regular to write y always before a Vowel, and i before a Con- sonant in English VWords; except where it is single and requisite to keep it long; as in <i>try, tried, tries, &c.</i>
y	i?	In the End of all foreign VWords, or Scripture Names; as <i>Addi, gemini, Levi, peccavi, &c.</i> See i — y.
y	i?	In <i>jerk</i> , sounded as with a y, by many.
y	ie?	VWhen d or s is added to a single y that has no <i>Vow-</i> <i>el</i> before it in the same <i>Syllable</i> ; as <i>dy, died, dies; try,</i> <i>tried, tries, &c.</i>
y	it?	(In <i>Tobit</i> , sounded <i>Toby</i> .
y	wife?	In <i>housewife</i> , sounded <i>buffy</i> .
y	ite?	In <i>appetite</i> , abusively sounded <i>appety</i> .
y	yea?	In <i>yea, year, yeast</i> .
y	yei?	In <i>yeild</i> , with the e before the i, because i is never written, nor can be sounded immediately after y.
yer	yer?	In <i>lyre</i> , sounded <i>lyer</i> . See <i>ier</i> — <i>ire</i> .

Questions.		Answers.	YO. YS. YU. Z.
When is the Sound of	writ- ten.		
yo	io?	In the Middle of VVords, as in <i>onion</i> , <i>opinion</i> , <i>na- sion</i> , &c.	
ys	yes. &	In <i>yes</i> , founded ys or s.	
yu	io?	In the last two Syllables of VVords when founded as one; as <i>onion</i> , <i>union</i> , &c. founded <i>onyon</i> , <i>unyon</i> , &c.	
		Z.	
(1)	Note.	T HAT the Sound of <i>s</i> and <i>z</i> are very like, but that of <i>z</i> is the easiest and sweetest; therefore <i>s</i> takes its Sound very often, yet <i>c</i> never does so.	
(2)	Note.	That the Names of Things that end in <i>s</i> , are very apt to turn into <i>z</i> in <i>Verbs</i> , as <i>brass</i> , <i>braze</i> ; <i>grass</i> , <i>graze</i> , &c.	
z	c?	Never; only <i>price</i> is written <i>prize</i> , when it becomes a <i>Verb</i> .	
z.	s?	Always before a <i>Consonant</i> in the same <i>Syllable</i> .	
z.	s?	In all Cases but the following.	
z	st?	VVhen it may be founded <i>st</i> , as in <i>fasten</i> , <i>listen</i> , &c. founded <i>fasun</i> , <i>lizen</i> , &c.	
z.	z?	Always in the Beginning of VVords, as in <i>zeal</i> , <i>zone</i> , &c.	
z.	z?	Always when it sounds long before <i>al</i> , written <i>le</i> ; as in these <i>seven</i> , <i>beazle</i> , <i>dazle</i> , <i>dozle</i> , <i>bazles</i> <i>measle</i> , <i>teazle</i> , <i>weazle</i> .	
z.	z?	VVhen <i>Nouns</i> that end short in <i>s</i> become <i>Verbs</i> ; as <i>brass</i> , <i>braze</i> ; <i>grass</i> , <i>graze</i> , &c. — to which add <i>prize</i> .	
z.	z?	VVhen you have the Sound of <i>zard</i> in the End of VVords; as <i>dizard</i> , <i>gizard</i> , <i>buzard</i> , <i>lizard</i> , <i>vi- zard</i> , <i>wizard</i> .	
z.	z?	In the Sound of <i>zard</i> , and <i>za</i> that cannot be founded <i>zay</i> in the End of VVords; as <i>buzzza</i> , <i>palizado</i> , <i>piaz- za</i> , <i>stanzza</i> .	

Questions.		Answers.	Z.																																																																						
When is the Sound of	written.																																																																								
z	z?	In the last Syllable of Words that signifies Inhabitants of a Place; as <i>ascotizon, denizon, Portugize, Swiz, &c.</i>																																																																							
z	z?	In the Sound of <i>zier</i> in the End of VVords, that signify Men of a Trade, Profession, or Employ; as <i>Brazier, Glazier, Grazier, Horser, &c.</i> But some write them with an <i>f</i> .																																																																							
z	z?	In all Verbs made out of Nouns, that have the Sound of <i>ize</i> in the End thereof as <i>aromatize, authorize, casachize, civilize, criticize, documentize, germanize, idolize, Latinize, scandalize, solemnize, &c.</i> Tho' some write these with an <i>f</i> .																																																																							
z	z?	In Words that seem in a special manner to express Slowness, Length, Tediousness, Smoothness or Sweetness, (more especially if they concern sound) Thus <i>Breez</i> , signifies a slow gentle Gale. <i>Crazy</i> , a slow tedious Sickness. <i>Glozing</i> , a smooth Flattering. <i>Lazzy</i> , a slow Disposition, &c.																																																																							
z	z?	In these which the foregoing Rules do not comprehend.																																																																							
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R 2

See

C H A P. IV.

Shews how to spell and write Derivatives and Compounds.

IT had been endless and very needless, to have stuffed the *Dialogue* with *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, since a few Lines may direct the Spelling of all such Words:

Derivatives are Words, that come from other Words, that they agree with (more or less) in Sound and Signification; having generally (tho' not always) more Letters or Syllables than the *Primitives*; as *cleared*, *clearer*, *clearest*, *cleareth*, *clearing*, *clearly*, *clearness*, are *Derivatives* (or come from) *clear*: So *loved*, *lover*, *lovest*, *loveth*, *loving*, are *Derivatives*, (or come from) *love*.

Primitives are the Words from which the *Derivatives* come; as *clear*, and *love*, in the Instances given.

Compounds (in our Case) are such as have received an Addition of a Syllable, or more; (so that it takes in all *Derivatives* that have a Syllable or more above what the *Primitives* have) as *cleareth*, *clearly*, *safe-guard*, have received the Additions of *eth*, *ly*, *guard*, &c.

Note, That *Compounds* of two or more Words, that were complete distinct Words before the Composition, especially if they be new unusual *Compounds*, must have a Hyphen or this mark (-) put between them, as *safe-guard*, *Door-keeper*, *Man-like*, &c.

The general Rule.

All *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, are to be written as the Words they come from, or are made of; as far as they agree with them in Sound, and no farther. — Thus, *stealeth*, *stealing*, are written as *steal*, as far as that Sound reaches, that is to *eth* and *ing*; *stole* and *stolen* only as to *st*, and *L*, because they only agree so far in Sound with *steal*: So *taught* agreeing in Sound with *teach* only in *t*, is no farther written like *teach*. But

Note, That such as agree but little with their *Primitives*, are all comprehended under the Rules of the *Dialogue*.

Examp^l.

Exceptions to the general Rule.

(1) Except where final silent *e* is lost or changed. See the later Part of the Chapter of final silent *e*.

(2) Except where final *y* is changed to *i* or *ie*. See *y* — *i*, and *y* — *ie*, in the Alphabetical Spelling Dialogue.

(3) Except where the Sound of *ce* or *se*, that is of long *e* or *s* in the End of Substantives is changed to that of *z* in the Verb; for then *ce* is written *se*; as *an advice*, to *advise*; *a device*, to *devise*, &c. or sometimes *ze*, as *a price*, to *prize*. See *Z*.

(4) Except { *c*, that sounds as *s*, be to come before *a*, *o*, *oo*, or *u*; for then it changes to *s* as *sauce*, *sausage* (or *sauce*, *age*, if you please.)
c, that sounds as *k*, be to come before *e*, *ee*, *i*, or *y*; for then it changes to *k*; as *a comb*, to *kcomb*, &c.

(5) Except that some do (and that commendably) change *ea* to *e*, when Verbs signify a Thing done and past; as *I shred it*, for *I did shred it*; *I spread it*, for *I did spread it*, &c.

(6) Except that Words which have two Consonants of the same Sort, in the End thereof, do lose one of them before a Consonant; as *all*, *always*; *well*, *welcom*, &c.

(7) Except that Words of one Syllable, which end short, and those of more Syllables that end remarkably *smart* and *short*, that have but one single Consonant in the End thereof, do always double it when a Vowel is added to it; as *let*, *lasting*; *admit*, *admitting*; &c.

(8) Except that some double the *l*, when a Vowel is added to it, in all Words, that sound it short any how in the End thereof; as *marvel*, *marvelling*, &c. but 'tis more regular to write but one *l* in such Cases, when the Words have more Syllables than one, as *marveling*; unless the Syllable sounds remarkably *smart* and *short*, to distinguish these from them; otherwise *revelling* (or *Reut*) and *revelling* (to pull back) would have no Difference, if both were written *revelling*.

C H A P. V.

Shews how to divide Words at the End of a Line, or upon any Occasion.

Division should follow Composition, because Things are to be divided (or dissolved) as compounded (or constituted;) therefore I place Division here.

Division is a due Distribution of Words, into Syllabical Parts when need requires. Therefore,

- (1) It must be into no less Part than a Syllable.
- (2) It must be only where there is necessity for it, otherwise it is to be avoided, as being not commendable in it self. Therefore,
- (3) When you come near the End of a Line in writing, contrive (if you can) to avoid Division by writing the last Word or two, closer or wider both in themselves, and from one another, as the Case requires; yet not so, as to be very sensibly different from the rest, which is not decent. But,

(4) If notwithstanding there remains a Space at the End of the Line, consider whether the first Syllable in the following Word and its Hypphen, may be easily and fairly contain'd therein; if you find the Syllable but short, as (suppose) of one, two, or three Letters at most, and the Space but barely sufficient to contain it, you had better leave it blank with such a stroak (—) in it, to signify the continuation of the Discourse, than divide the Word; but if the Space be ample enough to contain a long Syllable, or two short ones with Ease and Fairness, together with the Hypphen; then write it or them with their Hypphen; and so of all other number of Syllables, taking Care never to write more Syllables therein, than what you have ample Room for. As suppose your Word is Constraints, and that you have written con, yet offer not, tho' there is some space left, to write straints, unless there is ample Room for it and its Hypphen; but add the Hypphen to con- and pass to the next Line with straints; yet must not you in this Case, put the Mark of Continuation that I shew'd above, because the Hypphen does that sufficiently: For,

(5) A Hypphen (that is this Mark (-)) must be always put after the Part, that remains at the End of the Line; to shew, that it is continued to the other Part in the following Line.

(6) De

(6) Dividing of Words is to be regulated by the *Ear*, not by the *Eye*; for 'tis the *Ear* that tells you the true *Number* of *Syllables* that a *Word* has, and not the *Eye*: The *Ear* does truly tell you, That *Charles*, *Jones*, *Quarles*, *stails*, &c. have but one *Syllable*, and therefore never to be divided; whereas the *Eye* seeing several *Vowels*, makes one to think otherwise, and that they are therefore divisible into several *Syllables*; as *Char-les*, *Jo-n-es*, &c. which is false.

Except only when two *Syllables* sound as one, as it happens generally when the Sound of *sh* begins the last *Syllable* of Words; as *nashon*, for *na-ti-on*, &c. See *sh*; or sometimes when the Sound of *j* (or *g*) begins a *Syllable*; as *Forjus*, for *Ge-or-gi-us*; &c. See *e* — *eo*.

Division is either of $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{compound} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{simple} \end{array} \right\}$ Words.

A *Compound* is (as was said in the last Chapter) a *Word* that has receiv'd an Addition of a *Syllable* or more, either before it, or after it, or both; as *adjudge*, *judge-able*, *ad-judge-able*; wherein the Word *judge* has receiv'd Additions.

Note, That an Addition of less than a *Syllable* makes no *Compound*, tho' it sometimes creates a *Syllable*; as in *case*, *cases*; *stage*, *stages*, &c. Therefore such are divided as *simple Words*, as *case*, *ca-s-es*, *stage*, *sta-g-es*, &c.

Division of a *Compound*, is a due Distribution thereof, into the Parts that it is compounded of; as of *adjudge*, to *ad*, and *judge*; *judgable*, to *judge* and *able*, &c.

English *Compounds* are sufficiently known by the Definition; but such *Compounds* as come from the *Latine* or *Greek*, are often not discernable by such as are not *Scholars*: Therefore I must help you another Way.

All that begin with	{	<i>ante</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>infra</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>sub</i>	{	which are Additions before Words; are to be divided between them and the Rest of the Word, (if possible.)
		<i>anti</i>	<i>dis</i>	<i>inter</i>	<i>muni</i>	<i>subter</i>		
		<i>bene</i>	<i>ex</i>	<i>intra</i>	<i>post</i>	<i>super</i>		
		<i>circum</i>	<i>extra</i>	<i>intro</i>	<i>preter</i>	<i>supra</i>		
		<i>contra</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>magni</i>	<i>semi</i>			

So are you to divide between *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *ob*, & *per*, in the Beginning of Words, and the remaining Part thereof, if the Consonant in the End of *ab*, *ad*, &c. is sounded in the same *Syllable*, with their foregoing

ing *Vowel*; as *ab-jure*, *ad-mire*, *con-ceive*, *dis-use*, *ob-ject*, *per-mit*.

So *a*, *de*, *di*, *e*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, *se*, being *Additions* in the Beginning of *Compounds* that come from the *Latine*, are constantly to be divided between them and the *Rest* of the *Word*, if their *Vowel* does not sound short with the following *Consonant*; yea, tho' it so sounds short in *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, before *r*, as in *de-ference*, *pre-ference*, *pro-fit*, *reference*, &c. wherein the *f* is sounded short with the foregoing *Vowel*, yet are the *Words* to be divided at *de*, *pre*, *pro*, *re*, in this *Case*.

There are some other *Latine Compounds* that are of no *Use*, but to *Schoolers*, who know them.

Greek Compounds in general are of very little *Use*, but to *Schoolers*, who know them; however you'll sometimes meet with long and unusual *Words*, that begin with *amphi*, *ana*, *apo*, *anti*, *auto*, *dia*, *ec*, *epi*, *bomo*, *hydro*, *hyper*, *hypo*, *meta*, *panta*, *para*, *peri*, *syl*, *sym*, *syn*, and *syf*; which you must (if possible) divide between them and the remaining *Part* of the *Word*.

Except only the *Sound* of *fil*, *sim*, *sin*, *sif*, in notorious and common *English Words*; whereas the other are *Words* seldom used, and generally of a longer *Size*, as *Sylogism*, *Symbolical*, &c.

Note, That all the *Rules* of *Compounds* are *Exceptions* to, and always over-rule the *Rules* of the *Division* of *simple Words*, which you must observe, and caused me to speak of the *Division* of *Compounds* in the first *Place*.

Note, That when you have two *Additions* together, before, or after a *Word*, it is better to divide it between the outmost *Addition* and the rest of the *Word*: so *non* and *con* are *Additions* before *formist* in *non-conformist*, and you had better divide it after *non*, than *con*; that is, as *non-conformist*, than *noncon-formist*. So *resistlessly* is better so divided, than as *resist-lessly*; so is *viriouslyly*, than *virionally*, &c.

Note, That in *Division* of *Compounds*, every *Part* must carry along with it what it brought; as *abate*, *abate-ment*; *state*, *state-ly*. Except it be when added *s* makes a new *Syllable*; as *ace*, *aces*, &c. but such are not *Compounds* (as was said.)

Note, That if you divide any of the *compounding Parts* within themselves, it is a *Division* of a *simple Word*, and therefore regulated by the *Division* of *simple Words*; which we are going to shew.

Division of simple Words.

A SIMPLE WORD is such, as has not receiv'd the Addition of a Syllable, or more, either before, or after it; as abide, abides; agree, agrees; amaze, amazes; for only *s* is added to amaze, tho' it creates a Syllable in amaze^s. So it is when *d*, *r*, *f*, *t*, *th*, are added to Words, they are divided as simple Words; as love, loved; base, baser, basest, &c. But 'tis otherwise when a Syllable is added; as gird, girded, girded, girded, &c. for then it is divided as a Compound, as you see.

DIVISION OF SIMPLE WORDS, is a due Distribution thereof, into the Syllables they consist of. Therefore you must always divide where the Sound of a Syllable ends; as in a-bo-mi-na-ble, &c.

(1) When the Sound of a Syllable ends at a Vowel, you can never err, if you divide the Word immediately after that Vowel, neither in Compound, nor simple Words.

Except there are two Vowels together, and the last silent; as in endea-
vour, &c. of which the Dialogue must inform you.

(2) Always divide between two Consonants of the same Sort; as in bet-
ter, let-ter, set-ting, sit-ting, &c.

Except it be in Compounds, when the first Part brings both along with
it; as in sell, sell-ing, &c. yet is this left indifferent, and you may di-
vide between them as in set-ting, but it is not so commendable or regular.

(3) When there is but one Consonant between Vowels, it goes always with
the later Vowel in Division; as in Do-mi-ni-on, &c. Except Compounds,
when the former Part or Vowel brought the Consonant with it; as
abuse, mis-use, &c. And that *x* goes always with the former Vowel; as in
ex-el, ex-es, &c.

(4) When there are several different Consonants between the Vowels, as
many of the next to the later Vowel go along with it in Division, as will be-
gin an English Word or Syllable; and the rest (if any) go with the former
Vowel; as in a-fraid, a-fraid, con-sta-ble, con-strain, part-ner, &c. Ex-
cept the overruling Compounds alter the Case, as it often happens; as in
fast-ing, wash-tr, ob-lation, dis-sension, dis-pose, &c.

(1) Except also *gh*, which always goes with the former Vowel; as
in laugh-ing, laugh-ter, &c.

(2) Except *w*, or the first Consonant in *dw*, *gh*, *gn*, *sn*, *sw*, *tw*,
is sounded with the first Vowel; for then you divide between the two
Consonants; as in dōw-er, pow-er, &c. Ed-win, shep-berd, mag-nitude,
Euph-is-mal, pos-net, &c.

(3) Ex

and Sounding Words.

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(3.) Except such *double* or *treble Consonants*, as only begin *Foreign Words*; as *bd, cn, mn, pu, ps, pt*; between which we always divide; unless both happen to come with one *Part* of a *Compound*; as in *damm-ing, apt-ly*, &c.

(4.) Except the *Consonant* so sticks to the *foregoing Vowel*, that the *Word* cannot be well founded otherwise; as in *Bish-op, ug-ly*.

<p>Note, that</p> <p><i>au</i> that sounds in <i>aunt</i></p> <p><i>aw</i> that sounds in <i>Law</i></p> <p><i>cb</i> that sounds in <i>Obam</i></p> <p><i>ee</i> that sounds in <i>see</i></p> <p><i>ng</i> that sounds in <i>sing</i></p> <p><i>oo</i> that sounds in <i>too</i></p> <p><i>ph</i> that sounds as <i>f</i></p> <p><i>sh</i> that sounds in <i>ash</i></p> <p><i>rb</i> that sounds in <i>thy</i></p> <p><i>sb</i> that sounds in <i>thigh</i></p>	<p>Are really such <i>double</i> characters, that have but <i>simple Sounds</i>; and therefore never to be divided, or severed, one from the other.</p> <p>But when those Letters have distinct <i>Sounds</i>, or are brought together by the several <i>Parts</i> of <i>Compounds</i>, they are always to be severed, or divided one from the other.</p>
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<p>As are</p> <p><i>e</i> and <i>e</i> in <i>re-enter</i></p> <p><i>n</i> and <i>g</i> in <i>con-gregation</i></p> <p><i>o</i> and <i>o</i> in <i>co-operate</i></p> <p><i>p</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>shep-berd</i></p> <p><i>f</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>houf-bild</i></p> <p><i>t</i> and <i>b</i> in <i>priest-hood</i></p>	<p>But of the distinct Sound of <i>a</i> and <i>u, a</i> and <i>w, e</i> and <i>b</i> coming together, there is no Instance.</p>
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Note, That when you are to spell Words, *Syllable* by *Syllable*, as in learning to read, or the like, you must exactly observe to distinguish *Syllables* from *Syllables*, as you are directed by the *Rules of Division*; which if *Beginners* were constantly taught to do, it would afterward the better enable them to divide Words rightly, and yet be no greater Trouble to them than to spell, or set *Syllables* fairly together.

The *double Consonants*, that will begin an English Word or *Syllable* are these,

<p><i>bl, br,</i></p> <p><i>cb, cl, cr,</i></p> <p><i>dr, dw,</i></p> <p><i>ph, pl, pr,</i></p> <p><i>qb, qd,</i></p>	<p><i>gb, gl, gn, gr, gu,</i></p> <p><i>kl, kn,</i></p> <p><i>ph, pl, pr,</i></p> <p><i>qb, qd,</i></p>	<p><i>rh,</i></p> <p><i>sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, sw,</i></p> <p><i>tb, tr,</i></p> <p><i>wb, wr,</i></p>
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The *treble Consonants* that begin *English Words* are *scr, str, skr, spl, spr, squ, str, thr, shw*; and the *foreign* used in *English* are, *chr, phl, pbr, job, phb*; which really have but the Sound of two *simple Letters*; for *ch* and *ph* have only the Sound of *k* and *f*.

CHAP. VI.

Shows when you are to write 2 Consonants of the same Sort together, and when not.

THese ten Consonants that sounds as *s*, as in *acid, cell, &c.*
 Consonants never double; viz. *c* that sounds as *s*, in *age, frigid, &c.*
b, j, k, q, v, w, x, y.

Except it happens that the Parts of *Compounds* bring them to meet together; as in *withhold, &c.* which very seldom happens, and is easily known when 'tis so.

Consonants never double.

(I.) When the Vowel that goes before is sounds long, on without the following Consonant in the Word concern'd, or any other of like Sound and Signification. Therefore tho' in *vic* in *vicar, fekin, fehon, im* in *image, not* in *not-able*, the Vowel is sounded short with the following Consonant; yet does not the Consonant double, because we may sound *vi*, in *vicarious, fe* in *fe-lonious, i* in *i-maginary, no* in *note*, long; which are Words of like Sound and Signification with the former.

(II.) After two Vowels in the same Syllable; tho' but one Vowel is sounded, and that short also; as in *jealous, pleasant, pheasant, couple, double, &c.*

Except *f*, which doubles whensoever the Vowel before it sounds short with it; as in *fooff, feoffee, Feoffrey, &c.* Except *gb* or *pb* be written for the Sound of *f*. See *f* — *gb*; *f* — *pb*.

(III.) Before, or after another Consonant (tho' they doubled before); as in *all, al-wais, well, wel-come, &c.*

(1) Except, where *Compounds* bring the same Letters to meet; as in *ab-breviate, ab-bridge, ac-clamation, at-tribute, af-fuage, dis-spirit, dis-swade, mis-spend, &c.* But *trans* loses its *s* in this Case; as in *trans-scend, transcribe, trans-pire, &c.*

(2) Ex-

(2.) Except it be before *le*, that sounds *al* in the End of Words; as in *babble*, *bibble*, *fiddle*, *gaggle*, where the Consonant always doubles; if it sounds short with the foregoing Vowel; unless it be after two Vowels, as in *couple*, *double*, &c. or the Sound of *kk*, which is always written *ck*, as in *fickle*, *pickle*, &c.

(3.) Except also a few that come from the Greek, when an *b* follows; as *catarrh*, *Bacchus*, *Diarrhea*, *gonorrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *hemorrhoids*, *Matthew*, *Matthias*, *Myrrh*, *Pyrrhus*, *sapphick*, *sapphire*.

IV. When the Parts of Compounds bring but one Consonant of a Sort at their meeting, tho' it may sound short with the foregoing Vowel; as in *abuse*, *ad-orn*, *dis-use*, *en-act*, *in-iquity*, *mis-use*, *per-use*, *sub-orn*, &c. or in *bene-ficence*, *de-ference*, *magni-ficent*, *muni-ficence*, *omni-potent*, *pre-ference*, *pro-fit*, *pro-phet*, *pro-phecy*, *re-ference*; tho' all of them sound the *f* short with the foregoing Vowel.

V. No Consonant doubles, but when it sounds short with the foregoing Vowel. Except *grafi*, and *engrosi*, sounded *grafe*, and *engrofe*.

VI. No Consonant doubles in the Beginning of Words, but *l* in some Welsh Names; as *Llewellyn*, *Lloyd*, &c. or in *Llan* in the Beginning of the Names of Places in Wales; as in *Llandilo*, *Llangibby*, *Llantrissant*, &c. which may be better written with a single *L*.

These double in the End of Words.

(I.) *F* always doubles in the End of Words when it sounds short; as *cuff*, *stuff*, &c.

(1.) Except *if*, and *of possessive*, that is used before Words; as *full of musts*, the *Dog of John*; &c. but not when it signifies *away*, or *from* after Words (or Verbs) as *take off*, *throw off*, &c.

(2.) Except the Sound of *f* is written *gb*, or *pb*; which are so written you may see where *f* is written *gb* and *pb*; as in *laugb*, *gulpb*, &c.

(II.) *L* doubles in the End of all Words of one Syllable that sound short; as *bell*, *bill*, &c. or as *all* in *ball*, *call*, *fall*, &c.

Except where *all* is written *awl*, or *awl*; which see in the Explanations to an written *a* in the Dialogue.

(III.) *L*.

(III.) *L* and *r* double in the End of Words of more Syllables than one, when they sound remarkably short, and smart, as it were with a sudden stop; as in *compell*, *fulfill*, *impell*, &c. *abborr*, *denierr*, *interr*, *Navarr*, &c. The Difference between this sudden smart Sound, which causes them to double, and the other Sound, is distinctly observable in *revell* (to pull back) and *revel* (or rout, or Gaming) — in *interr* (to bury) and *enter* (to go in.)

IV. *S* doubles in the End of all Words, when it sounds short.

(1.) Except in these Words of one Syllable, viz.

<i>blas</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>was, for it has</i>	<i>thus</i>	<i>was</i>
<i>does</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>was, for it was</i>	<i>yes.</i>
<i>gas</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is, for it is</i>	<i>us</i>	

(2.) Except it may be sounded long as well as short, in Words of two or more Syllables, for then it is written *ce*; as the Sound of *justis*, is written *justice*; *malis*, *malice*; &c. See / — *ce*. in the Dialogue.

(3.) Except proper Names that end short in *s*; as *Bevis*, *Lewis*, *Pensins*, &c. unless they are common Names made proper Names; as *Cross*, *Wells*, &c. for then they observe the Rules of common Words, or common Names.

V. *Z* doubles in the End of Words that sound or may sound the last Syllable short; as *buzz*, *fritz*, *buzz*, *whizz*.

VI. Some Words of one Syllable, that begin with a Vowel, and sound short, do double the Consonant in the End thereof; as *add*, *Ann*, *ast*, *ebb*, *egg*, *err*, *ill*, *inn*, *odd*, *off* (abreſaid) and no more.

VII. The following Words double the Consonant for Distinction's sake, viz.

<i>bibb</i> (breast cloth)	<i>Dodd</i> (a name)	<i>lamm</i> (to beat)
<i>brim</i> (for bread)	<i>Farr</i> (a name)	<i>off</i> (for away)
<i>burr</i> (a vessel)	<i>gumm</i> (of trees)	<i>Putt</i> (a game)
<i>clann</i> (a vessel)	<i>hemm</i> (of garment)	<i>ramm</i> (to stuff)
<i>Carr</i> (a name)	<i>Jobb</i> (of work)	<i>summ</i> (of money)
<i>conn</i> (to learn)	<i>lacc</i> (a gumm)	<i>Webb</i> (a name)

To

To distinguish them from

bib	but	car	dod	gum	job	lamp	put	That	signifi
been	can	con	far	hem	lack	of	ram	bol	ther
								web	Things.

VIII. In some Words Names that double *n*, as *Gynn*, *Gwynn*, *Wynn*.

These double in the middle of Words.

All Consonants capable of doubling do double, when they sound short with the foregoing Vowel, and have no other different Consonant join'd with them; as better, letter, &c.

(1) Except where the foregoing Vowel may be sounded long, or without the following Consonant, either in themselves, or any other Word of like Sound and Signification; as *vi* in *vicar* may be sounded long in *vi-carious*; *i* in *image* may be sounded long in *i-maginary*; *no* in *notable* may be sounded long in *note*, *notorious*, &c. therefore the Consonant never doubles.

(2) Except those you have in the Dialogue, under the Sound of double Letters written single; as *bb*, *b*; *dd*, *d*; *ll*, *l*; *mm*, *m*; &c. where you have all that sound short with the foregoing Vowel; that are written with a single Consonant, that cannot be sounded long in themselves, or any Word of like Sound and Signification: So that these, and those Rules take in all Exceptions to the first general Rule; which Note, But to be more particular,

(1) Note, That the Consonant that sounds short alone, without another different Consonant join'd with it, in the End of Words of one Syllable, always doubles when a Vowel is added to it; as in *let*, *let's*, *letting*; *set*, *set's*, *setting*, &c.

(2) Note, That a Consonant that ends Words of more than one Syllable very sensibly short and short, is also doubled when a Vowel is added; as *admit*, *admitting*; *commit*, *committing*, &c.

CHAPTER VIII

Shows when and where to write final silent *e*.

Final silent *e*, is that *e* that is silent in the End of Words; as in *ate*, *pave*, &c. or their Derivatives; as *abate-ment*, *pave-ment*, &c.

(1) &c

The New Art of Spelling.

(I.) It is never written in the End of Words.

After	c	(that sounds as k)	In any Case whatever, without Exception.
	cc		
	j	for j ends no Word.	
	oo		
	w		
	x		
	y		
	g	that sounds in gag	
	q		
	o	but in doe, (a she Creature) fee, roe, shoe, toe, woe.	

Without an u between it and the g, as *cinque, rogne, &c.*

Any Consonant that sounds short, and cannot be sounded long, either in it self, or any Word of like Sound and Signification. Excepting those you'll find otherwise in the positive Rules below.

Two { Vowels } In the same Syllable. Except those you'll
or { find otherwise below.
Consonants }

Note, That the following positive Rules, are Exceptions to the last two Rules; where they contradict one the other.

(II.) It is always written in the End of Words.

After	c	(that sounds as s)	Without any Exception.
	g	(that sounds as g in age)	
	u		
	i		
	u		

Except it be in foreign Words, as *gemini, peccari, Pegu, Peru, &c.*

See i — y; u, — ue.

Except { (1) It is added s, as in *flies, lies, &c.*
(2) It sounds short, without another Consonant before it; as *as, is, us, as, last, Lewis, Tins, &c.*
(3) In such Adjectives as do, or may be founded on in the End thereof; as *famous, impious, &c.*

After

f that sounds *ul* in the End of Words; as *able, cable, &c.*
r that sounds *ur* in the End of Words; as *acre, tigre, &c.*
st } When they sound long; as *baste, baste, (or speed,) waft,*
tb } (or *spend*) to *bathe, &c.*
m and *n* in *come, some, gone, done.*

After { Every single Consonant that ends a Word after a single Vowel, that sounds, or may be sounded long, either in it self, or any Word of like Sound and Signification; as *bate, date — Justice, Malice, &c.* which are sounded *Justis, Malis*; but may be sounded long. See *s—ce.* — So may *animate, intimate &c.* be sounded long, tho' generally sounded short. See *at, — ate.* So *injure, perjure, &c.* may be sounded long, tho' generally sounded short, and therefore have that *e*. See *er, — ure.* So you found *a* in *intimation, u* in *injurious*; long; which are Words of like Sound and Signification, with *intimate* and *injure*; which tells you to write *e* after *intimate* and *injure*, according to the Rule.

Note therefore, That Words of two or more Syllables, that may be sounded *as* or *ace*; *is* or *ice*; *at* or *ate*; *ur* or *ure*; &c. that is, short and long, have *e* always after them.

(III.) Silent *e* is written in other Places of Words,

When { (1.) A Consonant is added to such as end in silent *e*; as *bone, bones; pave, pavement; &c.*
 (2.) *Able* is added to *ce* or *ge*; as *changeable, chargeable, serviceable, &c.*
 (3.) The Consonant before silent *e* sounds with the foregoing, and not with the added Vowel; as in *here-after, moreover, there-at, &c.* which are so sounded; and not *be-raster, mo-rovier, the-rat, &c.*
 (4.) A Consonant sounds long with the foregoing Vowel in the Middle of Words; as in *Cafe-ment, &c.*
 (5.) A Syllable that sounds long ends in *s*, with the Sound of a Consonant before it, an *e* is written between *s* and that Consonant; as in *James, Jones, &c.*

(IV.) Silent *e* is quite lost,

When a Vowel is added to the End of the Word, that has silent *e* in any Case, but such as are said before to preserve it; as *blame, blamable; tame, tamable, &c.*

T

(V.) Si-

(V.) *Silent e is changed to sounding e,*
 When { (1.) *S is added to such as end in ce, ge, se, ze ; as face, faces ;*
cage, cages ; cafe, cafes ; gaze, gazes ; &c.
 (2.) *R is added to such as end in gue, or que ; as cheque, che-*
quer ; rogue, roguery ; &c.

(VI.) *Silent e is changed to sounding i,*
 When *a or o is added to such as end in ce, ge, se, or ze ; as Phenice,*
Phenician ; grace, gracious ; &c. Except when able is added to ce, or ge,
as is afore said.

C H A P. VIII.

Shews when and where to write great (or capital) or larger
Sorts of Letters.

(I.) **I** *Personal is always written with a great, or capital I ; as in*
I do ; I did learn ; I went to School ; &c
Note, That the same great I is used in Writing, both for great I Vowel,
and great I Consonant ; as in I do, India, John, &c.

(II.) *One great capital Letter must be written, in the Beginning of*

{ (1) *God ; as Jehovab, &c Angels : as Michael, Gabriel, &c. Men*
and Women ; as James, Jane, &c. Heathenish Gods and
Goddesses ; as Diana, Mars, Venus, &c. Devils ; as Belzebub, &c.
And of all living Creatures, to which proper Names are given ;
as Dogs, Horses, Cows, &c.
Planets, Stars, and Constellations ; as Saturn, Jupiter, Sun,
Moon, Arcturus, Pleiades, Orion, Cepheus, Andromeda, &c.
The Elements (as such ;) as Fire, Air, Water, Earth.
Parts of the Earth ; as Europe, Asia, Africa, America.
Empires ; as Russia, Tartary, Turkey, &c.
Kingdoms ; as England, France, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Principalities ; as Wales, Orange, Hess, &c. And so of all
Provinces, Dukedoms, Dioceses, Counties, Deanaries, Hund-
reds, Lordships, Parishes, Forests, Parks, Seats, Chafes, Ham-
lets

- lets, Tithings, Plains, Commons, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Fields, Meadows, Woods; and all such Things, as have proper Names given to them.
- Cities, Towns, Villages; as *Oxford, Reading, Twisford, &c.*
- Colleges, Castles, Forts, Houses, Mills, Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and all remarkable Places in Cities and Towns; as *Jesuss College, Fleet-street, Holborn, &c.*
- Seas, Gulphs, Streights, Lakes, Ponds, Sands, Bars, Rocks, Shelves, Islands, Baies, Creeks, Harbours, Capes; Points of the Compass, as *North, South, East, West, South-West, &c.*
- Ships, Galleys, Rivers, Brooks, Conduits, Bridges, Ferries, Fords, Reaches, Locks, Sluces, Cataracts, &c.
- Months, Days; as *January, February, Sun-day, Tuesday, &c.*
- Officers, Offices, Arts, Artists, Trades, Professions, Professors, Degrees; as *Captain, Logician, Hosier, Doctor, Batchelor, &c.* Titles, Honours, Employments, Handicrafts, Sciences, Companies, Societies; and all things that have special, peculiar, or proper Names as such.
- God, Angels, and of great or dignified Persons as such; as the Name of *Emperour, King, Prince, Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Lord, Baronet, Knight, Esquire.*
- Arch-Bishop, Bishop, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Dean, Rector, Parson, Prebendary, Vicar, Curate.
- Books, Sections, Chapters, Paragraphs, Periods, Verses in the Bible, or Poetry, Conveyances, Bills, Bonds, Letters, and all other Writings.
- Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Pronouns, &c. in Grammar. Predicables, Predicaments, Syllogism, &c. in Logick. Metaphor, Irony, Allegory, &c. in Rhetorick. And in all the Terms of the learned Arts, and Sciences; as *Physick, Physicks, Metaphysicks, Law, &c.*

Note, That whole Words are seldom, or never written in great capital Letters in Writing, tho' very usual in Print; as in very ample Incriptions, &c. but when we are to write Words very remarkable, we use to write them in another larger and blacker Hand, as *Text-hand*, or the like; and such as cannot write two Hands, do make the Letters much larger and blacker, in the same Hand, upon such Occasions.

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(III.) You must write whole Words in greater, and blacker Letters than ordinary, when you write,

(1) The Names of God, Jesus, &c. Whenever you would greatly honour the Name; as of great Persons, Emperours, Kings, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Baronets, Knights, or indeed any one, that you are much inferior to; as Arch-Bishops, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, and all the great Officers of State; Admirals, Privy Councillours, Bishops, and all such great Men, if inferior to them: Nay, 'tis handfom so to do, if you are equal to them; for 'tis a neat Token of Respect, particularly in Compellations; as when you write *My Lord*, *Sir*, or the like, in the Beginning of Letters; and in Supercriptions; and your own Name subscribed in Letters, or other Writings.

All great Persons, such as are mentioned above, especially in Petitions, Dedications, Inscriptions, Epitaphs, or in any other solemn Way of using them.

(2) The Titles of Books, Sections, the Word Chapter, and Number thereto belonging; as I. II. III. IV. &c. And Titles of Articles, Interrogatories, and of all such Writings; more especially the first Word; as Interrogatories, or Articles, &c.

(3) And remarkable Words, This is Jesus King of the Jews, or King of Kings And Lord of Lords; or the first Words of Conveyances, Obligations, and all considerable Law Writings; as This Indenture, &c. — or Be it known, &c. in Bonds, or the like; or The eas, &c. or the Word provided, or To have and to hold, or any Word, that begins a distinct Matter in those great Law Writings, because of their long Lines, not otherwise distinguished into Paragraphs.

Note, That it is neat to write the first Word of all considerable Writings; as Petitions, &c. in such large, or distinct Letters.

Note, That if thou wilt have any Word or Sentence, very particularly remarkable; you may, and 'tis convenient to write it, in such large, or blacker Letters, &c.

Note, That in Print, they generally put great or capital Letters, in the Beginning of the common Names of Things, to adorn it; but that is not yet.

yet become customary in Writing, tho' it daily gains ground: So that generally speaking, it is a far greater Fault to write a *little Letter*, where a *great or capital Letter* should be written; than to write a great one for a little one, especially in the Names of Things, tho' they be the the common Names (as *Printers* do :) But 'tis unsufferable to write *capital Letters* in the Beginning of *Verbs, Adjectives, &c.* unless it be in some of the former Cases; as in the Beginning of *Writings, Paragraphs, &c.*

CHAP. IX.

Shews how, when, and where, to put Points (or Stops) or other significant Marks, that are not Letters.

PPOINTS or Stops are such Marks, as signify some Pause (or Stop) to be made after Words or Sentences, for Distinction sake. Of which Sort there are six. *viz.*

1. Comma	} Whose Marks are these, <i>viz.</i>	[(,) (;) (:) (.) (?) (!)]	Which signifies	[the least, the second; the third: the greatest. a Question? an Exclamation]	} Pause or Stop, that is used for Distinction's Sake.
2. Semicolon					
3. Colon					
4. Period					
5. Interrogation					
6. Admiration					

(I.) A Comma, or this Mark (,) is to be written after Words, or Sentences, that require the least Pause or Stop for Distinction: And therefore is to be used, or written, in the following Cases; *viz.*

(1.) After every distinct Figure of Numbers; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, &c.

(2.) After every distinct Word of Number; as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, ten, twenty, thirty, &c. or when the Words is added to them; as one bone, two stones, three Men, four dogs, &c.

(3.) After the bare Names of Things, or Persons, that are distinctly told; as John, Thomas, William, &c. — Sheep, Oxen, Goats, &c. — Ash, Elm, Oak, &c. — And so of Herbs, Stones, Metals, &c.

(4.) After every the least distinct Sentence, that is Part of a more perfect one; as I will go, and —

(II.) A Semicolon, or this Mark (;) is to be written, when the Sense is a little more perfect; as I will go, and buy Paper; that —

(III.) A

(III.) A Colon, or this Mark (:) is to be written when the Sence is perfect, yet is not the whole Sence or Period ended; as *I will go, and buy Paper; that I may write my Task: Otherwise* ———

(IV.) A Period, or this Mark (.) is to be written, when the Sence is fully, and compleatly ended; as *I will go, and buy Paper; that I may write my Task: Otherwise I shall be whipt.* Which Sentence regularly takes in, all the four Sorts of Points, or Stops.

Note, That if you had made a full End, and written no farther than the Word *Task*, having no more to say, it should have a *Period*, or full stop as this (.) after it; because you there put an End or Period to what you had to write: For that single Point or (.) must be always written at the End of every compleat Sentence, Verse in the Bible, Prayer, Paragraph, or any such Thing.

It is also written after a Part of a Word, when you use no more of it; or a single Figure, as *Chap. V. (or 5.)* where the Point or Mark call'd *Period* is used after *Chap. V. and 5.*

(V.) A Mark of Interrogation, or this Mark (?) is to be written at the End of every Question, instead of other Points; as *How do you thrive? What is become of your Brother? Do you keep School, &c.*

(VI.) A Mark of Exclamation, or Admiration, or this Mark (!) is to be written after any sudden Exclamation; or any Word, or Words, used upon Wonder, Rapture, Surprise, or Startle; as *good God! O God! great are thy Works! happy Man! &c.*

The second Sort of written Marks, that are not Letters, are directive for other Uses, which are in all fourteen,

viz. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Seven that are more} \\ \text{Seven that are less} \end{array} \right\}$ useful.

The seven, that are more useful are these, viz.

1. Parenthesis,	whose	()	4. Apostrophe,	whose	'
2. Hyphen,	Marks	-	5. Caret,	Marks	^
3. Continuation,	are	~ or ~	6. Quotation,	are	"
or Syncheta,	these,	~ or ~	7. Asterism,	these,	* or +

(I.) A Parenthesis is used to include a Word, or Words, that are added by the by for better Illustration, or some such Reason; without which, the Sentence is otherwise perfect, and compleat Sence. As we (that we say not you) should be ashamed, &c. ——— whereinsoever any is bold

(I speak

(I speak foolish) *I am bold also* — But (which becometh Women Professing Godliness) *with good Works, &c.* where you see the Words that are written in different Characters or Letters, and included between the two half Circles, or Parenthesis, may be omitted, and yet the Sence remain perfect.

(II) A Hyphen, or this Mark (-) is to be added after every Part of a Word, that is left at the End of any Line, as you may see in any Printed Book; or whenever I divide a Word, carrying some Part of it to the Beginning of the following Line: Or when a Word is made of two or more other compleat Words, as *Common-wealth, safe-guard, Door-keeper, &c.*

(III.) Synecbeia, or Mark of Continuation, which is this (~) or this (ㄥ) is used at the End of a Line, when you do not divide the Word, and some Space more than ordinary left blank at the End of the Line to signify, that the Sence is continued in the following Line; because the next Syllable is too long to be written there, or the like. Or one, two, three, or more of them are used, when a Blank has been left to put in some Words, and the Words will not fill it, then it is fill'd with those Strokes or Marks; as I *John Smith* do promise to pay to

the Sum of in Part, &c. But afterward the Words will not fill the Blank; as I *John Smith* of Reading ㄥㄥㄥㄥ do promise to pay to *John Sharp* of Windsor ㄥㄥ the Sum of Ten Pound ㄥ in Part, &c.

(IV.) An Apostrophe or this Mark (') is to be put over the Place where you left out a Letter, not by mistake, but when it was lawful to leave out the Letter; as it is, and also neat, when a Word may be sounded either as one, or two Syllables, to have it sounded only as one; as *us'd*, *loved*, *lov'd*; and the like; or in Poetry to say, or write *ev'ry* for *every*; *slav'ry*, for *slavery*; *reck'ning*, for *reckoning*; *trav'ling*, for *traveling*; *th'Oats*, for *the Oats*; *'tis*, for *it is*; *'twas*, for *it was*; &c.

(V.) A Caret, or (^) is to be set under the Line, so that its upper Point may shew where any Letter or Letters, Word, or Words, &c. are to come in to be read when left out, interlin'd, or left in the Margin for that End; as,

I went to ^ in a Coach; where *Church* being left out, the Caret shews it must be read, between *to* and *in*.

(VI.) A Quotation Mark, or (") is us'd when you quote any Thing out of another Book, and repeat the very Words as *St. Paul*, saying, " *But the Fruit of the Spirit is Love, Joy, Peace, Long suffering, Gentle-* " *ness,*

“*neß, Goodneß, Faith, &c. against such there is no Law:* It is to be put just before the *Words* begin, as in our Case before (*But*) and over against every *Line* in the *left Hand Margin*, as long as the *Quotation* lasts, as you see over against those *Words* of *St. Paul*, at the Beginning of every *Line* in the *Margin*; putting a *black Line* under it all.

(VII.) An *Asterism*, or (* or +) is used to note any Thing that you have a Mind to remark, or remember; and in the *Bibles* when you refer to any Thing to be compared with another: But in this last Case, it is scarce ever used in Writing, which is our *Business*.

Note, That a *black Line* is also commonly used under the *Line*, to mark any *Words* upon almost any account that you would have them noted; or if you write to be printed, to have them put in *Italic Character*.

Note, That a great *Cross* is drawn over *Writings*, to signify that it is struck out; or a *Bill, Book Debt*, or any such Thing is paid, and now of no Effect.

The seven lets useful Marks for Direction are these.

Obelus,	} whole Mark is	† Which is a <i>Mark</i> of Reference to the <i>Margin</i> .
Separation,		= Which was formerly where a <i>Hyphen</i> is now used, to signify <i>Division</i> , or <i>Separation</i> .
Index,		☞ Which is to point at any remarkable Thing.
Crochet,		[] Which is used to include remarkable Matter.
Section,		§ Which is used to signify a <i>Portion</i> of some larger Writing, as a <i>Chapter</i> is a <i>Section</i> of a <i>Book</i> , &c. Some divide their <i>Books</i> to <i>Sections</i> , some to <i>Chapters</i> .
Parallel,		Which is used to signify <i>parallel Places</i> in <i>Scripture</i> .
Paragraph,		¶ Which is a <i>Mark</i> of a distinct <i>Period</i> , that has no Dependence upon what goes before.

F I N I S.

